The Centre Reporter.

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INAUGURATED

OUR DAN TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The Governor Takes Hold.—Harrisburg Decorated and a Big Parade the Features of the Day.

Daniel Hartman Hastings was formally installed on Tuesday in the highest office in the second greatest State in the Union, with the most imposing ceremonies ever seen in Harrisburg on a similar occasion. With the induction of Gov. Hastings into office, all the departments of the State government again passed into the control of the Republicans, after four years of partial loss of political power.

The new governor and his family were installed in the executive mansion, Tuesday afternoon, through the courtesy of Governor Pattison, the retiring executive. From 2 to 4 o'clock Governor and Mrs. Hastings dined with Governor Pattison and Miss Pattison at the mansion. On account of a severe attack of illness, Mrs. Pattison, much to her regret, was unable to leave her home at Overbrook to attend the dinner.

The inauguration was in many respects the most attractive ever seen at the State Capital. The city was crowded with political clubs, the national guardsmen and civil societies, who commenced coming in Monday at the break of day. The crowded thoroughfares, handsomely decorated public buildings and great gatherings of distinguished men attest the popularity of the new governor.

The executive mansion was transformed into a floral palace by an army of decorators and florists. The spacious reception rooms, parlors and dining hall have been decorated with rare plants, cut flowers and choice exoctics. The doors were thrown open to the public at 8 o'clock in the evening, and from the hour until 11 the new governor and his wife were "at home" to everybody.

The inaugural ceremonies commenced promptly at 12 o'clock, and were over an hour later. Then followed the great parade. The ceremonies were continued at eight o'clock in the evening with a brilliant display of fireworks in Market square.

The city was crowded with people to do honor to the new executive, and the decorations of the public and private buildings were more elaborate than marked the inauguration of any governor during the past 20 years. The handsome new excutive and library building was testefully draped with masses of red, white and blue bunting in great festoons and gigantic rosettes. The imposing facade was almost obscured by the vivid masses of color, which in contrast with the gray-white solidity of the stone, makes a color mixture of warmth and beauty. The west portico of the Capitol, in which the wew governor took the oath of office, never looked as pretty. Immense streamers of red, white and blue cloth stretched from a mass of flags at the apex of the cornice down the base. The huge columus were wrapped in similar colors, and from a distance looked not unlike great barber poles.

On the banks of the Susquehanna, directly across the stteet, and facing the executive mansion, was the reviewing stand, where Govenor Hastings and cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court and other State dignitaries reviewed the finest inaugural parade ever seen in this city. The stand was an elaborate affair, with a shed roof liberally decorated with the national colors and patriotic emblems.

Governor Pattison's staff took part in the ceremonies at the capital. The staff met this morning at the Commonwealth Hotel and formed a permanent organization by the election of Governor Pattison president. The staff will hold a social session and banquet once a year at Philadelphia.

Lieut. Gov. Watres was sworn into office on the floor of the Senate chamber before Gov. Hastings took the oath of office out on the portico.

Governor Hastings and party were greeted with much enthusiasm when they took their place on the portico of the capitol. Gov. Pattison stood by the side of his successor, flanked on the left by Chief Justice Sterrett. After a selection by the Third Brigade Band, Chief Clerk Smiley, of the Senate, read the certificate of election. The oath of office was then administered to Gov. Hastings by Chief Justice Sterrett, after which prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Houck, of Hazleton, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Bellefonte, of which the new executive is a member.

Governor Hastings then began the delivery of his inaugural address, which was listened to with much attention by the large assembly. Its delivery did not occupy more than 15 minutes, and at its close a salute was fired by Battery C, and then the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Houck. This concluded the ceremonies and the Governor and the party took carriages and rode at the head of the procession to the reviewing stand, where they reviewed the parade.

The parade moved from Third and Market streets at the close of the ceremonies at the capitol. The clubs and organizations began assembling at 10 o'clock in the streets assigned for their respective formations. A warning gun was fired on Capitol Hill at one o'clock and a starting gun 15 minutes later, when the parade moved in columns of eight. Several thousand men were in line, including members of the National Guard, political clubs from all parts of the state and volunteer fire companies.

Don't Want a Change.

Do you want a poor-house? This question the citizens of Centre county are to decide at the election, February 19. Districts that have many paupers and a heavy poor tax, are likely to vote strongly for a poor-house, expecting that their taxes will be lessened. The most of the townships will likely vote against a poor-house upon the ground that they can keep their paupers at home, under the township system, cheaper than in a county poor-house, and there is some force in this.

The temptation to steal has been found a great evil in many of the poor-houses, and taxes have been enormous in some counties on this account.

The people of this county years ago voted upon this question and by a large majority voted against having a poor-house, and we are of the opinion that such is still the temper of the people.

Want a Change.

It is predicted in some of the papers of the state that there will be an effort made to change the present license law by the legislature. The important change proposed is to take the power to grant licenses from the judiciary and place it in the hands of county commissioners or excise boards. This change is not asked for by the people, therefore it would be well for the legislators not to take a step which they would have occasion to regret hereafter. No doubt many of the judges would like to be relieved from this responsibility, but it is questionable whether a change would prove satisfactory to the public.

Fraudulent Pension.

Joseph Conrad, aged 70, has been arrested and sent to Sunbury jail, for impersonating his dead cousin of the same name and drawing a pension on false papers. The prisoner was never in the army, but swore that he was the Joseph Conrad who served three years in company C, One Hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania volunteers. He was granted a pension a year ago of $18 a month, with $100 back pay, and has illegally drawn over $300 from the United States treasury. He resides on a farm in Lower Augusta township, a few miles below Sunbury.

Getting Strict.

The higher authorities of the Roman Catholic church are getting rather strict. Not long ago an order was issued forbidding Catholics from joining the societies of Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance or Knights of Pythias. Now comes another order forbidding Catholic priests from attending base ball games, theatres or any form of amusement.

Try Us.

The public sale season is soon here and we wish to impress on your mind that this office can print as neat and attractive bills as any other. During the last year we have added new type especially for this work and are now fully equipped to do justice to any orders entrusted to us. Then our prices are always right.

Here Is More Trouble.

Over 600 lawyers throughout the state have signed the call for a convention to be held at the supreme court room at Harrisburg, at noon Wednesday to form a state bar association. Put 'em in the lock-up, and charge each one a fat fee to get out.

Of Interest to Voters.

All certificates of nomination of candidates in the several boroughs and townships in the county must be filed with the County Commissioners on or before Friday, February 1st. The first name of each candidate must be written in full.

Brick Factory

Howard expects to have a new industry at that place in the shape of a brick plant. A company with $25,000 capital is being organized for that purpose.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte are having an extraordinary reduction sale of all lines in their store, and a further reduction from the low prices has been made. For a short time only.

MUST NOT DISFIGURE BALLOTS.

The Supreme Court Settles an Important Election Dispute.

In the contested election case for school directors, appealed from the quarter sessions of Lawrence county, the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Sterrett, has settled an important question as to the manner in which persons, who are not named upon the official ballot, may be voted for.

The facts are these: At the election held in Little Beaver township, in February, 1894, many of the electors procured printed blanket slips containing the names of the persons to be voted for, the titles of the offices, etc. These slips they pasted on the right hand column of the official ballet, which was devoted to blank spaces, and when thus pasted they obliterated all the titles of offices, the directions for marking, etc., upon the official ballot and substituted like matters which were printed upon these slips. Cross marks were also made opposite certain names in this column.

A contest arose and the court below decided that the ballots so pasted and marked were illegal. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court. In sustaining the lower court, Justice Sterrett quotes extensively from the ballot law, and in substance decides that while the use of stickers is legal they must not be so large as to conceal the matter printed upon the official ballot. "To decide otherwise," said Judge Sterrett, "would not be construction, but judicial legislation of the worst type. Moreover, the use of such a blanket ticket or sticker would tend to defeat the main purposes of the ballot law.

Local Items.

Are you for or against a poor-house? To be voted on Feb. 19.

Sleighing is fairly good in all parts of our county.

Al. Krape tells us he and Jake Lee drilled a well 100 feet in depth on Adam Bartges' farm, 1 mile south of Aaronsburg and struck a strong stream of water.

Aaron Leitzel, an old resident of Rebersburg, has been seriously ill, for some time.

Thomas Lyons is still in a critical condition from an attack of paralysis he had last week.

Poe Mills.

Our station agent, A. N. Bitner, spent Sunday in Snyder county among friends.

J. C. Hassinger has returned home again after spending a few days in Mifflin co.

T. R. Park has gone to Millersburg, Dauphin co., to attend the funeral of his mother.

There was quite a gathering of young ladies on Monday evening at D. T. Raymon's, and they indulged in a little dance.

Miss Adaline Wilkins spent Sunday in Aaronsburg with B. F. Edmonds.

S. J. Shunk has his owls so tame that they sleep with his chickens at night.

F. W. Confer and family spent Sunday with friends about Spring Mills.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Held Over.

R. A. Bumiller, of Millheim, was recommended to the senate for notary public, but on motion of senator M'Quown the confirmation was postponed, which means that under the new administration a Republican will be appointed.

Grange Meeting.

The first meeting of the Centre Co., Pomono Grange No. 13, for the new year, will be held in the Hall of Progress Grange, Centre Hall, on Friday, January 25th, 10 a. m. Business of unusual interest will be considered and acted upon, and it is very desirable every Grange should be represented.

Religious Services.

Rev. Rearick will hold religious services in the Lutheran church at Spring Mills, Sunday next, in the morning, at ten o'clock, and at Georges Valley at two o'clock in the afternoon.

—We shall dispose of our immense stock of Winter Goods, regardless of their retail value to make room for our Spring stock, and for thirty days only will the bargains last.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the Reporter.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

CARLISLE'S CURRENCY BILL DEFEATED.

Forty Odd Democrats Voted With the Republicans Against Currency Reform.—Another Bill to be Introduced.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The rainbow which your correspondent thought he saw through the clouds in the Democratic sky last week was a mirage. There was a rift in the clouds and sanguine Democrats thought the rainbow was just behind and that the long storm was over; that the sun was again about to shine upon a united Democracy. But even while congratulations were being exchanged the rift was closed, darkness again prevailed, and the storm demon was again supreme in the black and lowering clouds which shroud the future of the Democratic party.

Secretary Carlisle was naturally disappointed that forty odd Democrats should have joined with the Republicans and Populists to prevent his currency reform bill from reaching a direct vote in the House after it had been approved by a Democratic caucus, but he spent no time crying over spilled milk—he isn't that sort of a Democrat. On the contrary, he went right to work to ascertain the reason for that Democratic opposition and whether it was possible to overcome it. His investigation encouraged him to believe that a currency bill can yet be passed and he is now engaged in perfecting it and expects to submit it to the House committee in a few days, possibly during the present week. This is a sufficient answer to the new batch of Wall street rumors concerning Secretary Carlisle's resignation.

Democratic Senators are also trying to arrange a currency reform bill that can be passed, and the Senate Finance committee, profiting by the experience of the House Banking and Currency committee, which reported a bill before ascertaining the sentiment of a majority of the House towards it, will report no bill until it agrees upon one that is certain to pass the Senate, if that is possible.

Certain Senators are wasting valuable time in trying to defeat the appropriation for the collection of the income tax. There is no probability of their success, but even if the appropriation failed, the tax would still be collected; the only difference being that with the appropriation made the tax will be easier collected. The suspicion is gaining ground that the real object is not to defeat this appropriation but to kill time and thus prevent other legislation.

The House Naval Committe has informally agreed that the building of the three battleships recommended by Secretary Herbert shall be provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill shortly to be reported to the House.

Again pressure is being brought to bear upon President Cleveland to send a special message to Congress, urging the necessity for financial legislation at the present session, but he has not yet consented to do so, because he has not been convinced that it would do any good.

A number of minor officials connected with the Land Office may soon find themselves dropped from Uncle Sam's pay roll, because of their having engaged in a little scheme to raise money to pay the expenses of a lobby which was to try to defeat the legislation necessary to carry out Secretary Smith's recommendations concerning changes in the Land Office. The Secretary has publicly shown his disapproval of the scheme, which was only lately brought to his attention and intimated that he thought the good of the service demanded the dismissal of those actively engaged in working it up.

How little it takes to build up a Washington sensation may be judged from some people seeing, or pretending to see, in a dinner given to Joe Jefferson, the actor, by Secretary Lamont, a few evenings ago, a movement for a non-partisan financial bill in Congress. The only reason for such a belief was the attendance at the dinner of a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats, including Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney, Chairman Wilson, Senator Hill and Representative Everett among the Democrats, and ex-Speaker Reed, Senators Morrill, Sherman and Hawley among the Republicans. It seems a pity to destroy such an interesting story, but it can be stated upon the very best authority that the guests at this dinner were, as usual in such cases, invited because they were known to be personal friends of the guest of honor—Mr. Jefferson—and not with any idea of making the dinner a factor in the Congressional situation.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD.

Over Three Hundred Bills Already Introduced in the Legislature.

The legislature has been in session less than two weeks and there have been introduced 106 bills in the senate and 198 in the house. Only two bills have been reported to the senate from committee, while five per cent. of those presented in the house have been brought out of committee and are on the calender for first reading on Monday evening, when both bodies reconvene. The most important committees of the house have organized and begun the consideration of the measures referred to them. The senate committees will not organize until after the inauguration.

Of the bills introduced in the house fourteen relate to the public school system, two provide for compulsory education, sixty make appropriations of various kinds and six are of special importance to the agricultural interests. The judiciary general committee has received sixty bills.

The rule adopted by the house on Thursday giving a member introducing a bill permission to be heard upon it in committee before it is negatived is certain to retard legislation and may be revoked early in the session. Except the rules committee, which will be announced by Speaker Walton on Monday, all the standing committees of the house have been appointed.

A Curious Affair.

Irwin Standard; A most curious affair recently occured at Fort Howard. A married woman of that city and her married daughter resides in the same house, and one day last week both gave birth to baby boys of about the same complexion, size and weight. A few neighbors were in soon after, and in passing the babies around for inspection they became mixed, and now the mothers will never know whether they brought up their own child or not. The mothers don't care so much, but the fathers insist the dilemma is serious.

COBURN.

The Reporter's Correspondent Finds Much of Interest.

W. H. Meyer spent a few days of last week in the Quaker City.

Miss Annie Moore, of Flemington, Pa., is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. T. B. Everett.

J. B. Rishell and family and T. F. Meyer and family, spent the Sunday with friends at Farmers Mills.

Miss Bertha Young is sojourning with friends near Fiedler, at present.

Ed. Robinson has opened a grocery store on the corner formerly occupied by Durham Bros. He has secured Isaiah Walter for clerk.

John Hosterman and wife, of near Woodward, circulated among friends at this place on Saturday and Sunday.

Luther Guisewite expects to start a creamery at this place in the near future.

Week of Prayer was observed last week by the Lutheran congregation at this place. Rev. Wolf made addresses each evening during the week.

A number of our people are attending protracted meeting at Millheim, held by the United Evangelical church. They are taking advantage of the good sleighing, as it were.

Jacob Steiger is lying dangerously ill at his home near Green Briar, with an affection of the lungs. His recovery is doubtful.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

H. A. Gentzel, of Gregg township, and Rachel Walizer, of Miles township.

John Quick, of Morrisdale Clearfield county, and Carrie M. Walker of Taylor township, Centre county.

Frank Capani, of Spring township, and Catherine Ammerman, of Bellefonte.

Auditors Prosecuted.

Officials take heed! Two auditors have been indicted in Schuylkill county as a result of the investigation going on there in the alms house accounts and some of the poor directors are likely to go to jail for crookedness discovered in the management of the institution.

—Ladies' coats sold at cost at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

—Men's overcoats and clothing at cost.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND BABE.

A Prosperous Union County Farmer Then Hangs Himself.

The most startling murder and suicide that has ever occurred in Union county took place last Thursday morning near New Columbia, a small village of 300 inhabitants, seven miles from Lewisburg. About 6 o'clock, Wesley Pawling, a well-to-do farmer of White Deer township, entered the bedroom of his wife and 4-weeks-old babe, and, drawing a revolver, shot the child through the forehead. His wife was awakened by the noise, and as she arose Pawling aimed the weapon toward her and fired. By her movement in arising she saved her life, but she will probably carry the wound she received to her death. Pawling, seeing that his wife had not been fatally shot, again raised the weapon, and she, by a quick movement, managed to wrench the revolver from him.

Pawling then left the house, and drove to the home of his wife's mother, Mrs. Bohr, a mile distant. Walking into the house, he said, "Mrs. Bohr, the baby has been shot, and I want you to come to the house right away."

Accompanied by her he returned to the house, left her there and drove to Daniel Huff's, a neighbor. He told Mr. Huff that his wife and child were shot and that he wanted Huff to go for a doctor. Returning the house again he went to his wife and asked her if she could forgive him for his act. She said, "Yes," whereupon he kissed her and went out. By this time Dr. Reimensnyder of Milton, and two other men had arrived. While they were in the house Mrs. Bohr came down stairs and told Philip Ripson, a hired man on the farm, that the child and Mrs. Pawling were dangerously shot. Pawling was missing and Ripsom began a search for the murderer. First he went to the blacksmith shop which was within 40 feet of the house. Here he found the tracks of a man, but saw no one inside. Then noticing that the prop which held the door of the carpenter shop shut was knocked down, he opened the door and looked in. To his horror there hung the dead body of the murderer immediately before him. He notified the others and the body was taken down. Pawling had hanged himself from a crossbeam and had dropped fully seven feet.

The wife's wound, although serious, is not likely to prove fatal, but the child will die. No cause for the awful crime can be ascertained, but several family quarrels have occurred between the wife and husband within their brief marriage of nearly two years, and he probably committed the rash act during a spell of melancholy.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

In the past week I have made $125 and attended to my household duties. I think I will do better next week. It seems the more Dish Washers I sell, the more demand I have for them. I think any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can make money in this business. It is something every family wants, and when they can be bought so cheap, they buy them, and the person who has enterprise enough to take an agency is bound to make money. I wish any of your readers that wish to make from $5 to $12 a day, would try this business and report their success. Any one can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa. Such a chance is rare—at least I have never struck one.

MARTHA F. B.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Montery, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Tired of the Honors.

W. F. Reeder, law partner of Governor Hastings, who has been Republican County Chairman of Centre county during three campaigns, resigned on Saturday, add Lawyer William E. Gray was elected his successor.

The "Altoona Tribune," a straight and able Republican organ, does Pattison the justice to say, that he was a good and faithful governor.

Farmers' Institute.

On February the 6th and 7th a farmers' institute will be held in Howard under the management of Hon. John A. Woodward.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

A BIG MAGNET.

WONDERFUL INVENTION OF AN ARMY ENGINEER.

It Will Derange a Ship's Compass at a Distance of Six Miles. Would Prove of Great Service in War.

There is a big twelve-inch gun standing on top of the ramparts at Willet's Point, N. Y. It is an innocent-looking gun, and a big coil of telegraph cable wound around the muzzle end of the piece suggests that it has become fractured and that the Government is experimenting with an economical method of repairing broken-down ordnance.

The gun, however, is the most powerful electro-magnet in the world, excepting those of nature's own construction at the imaginary points of the earth known as the magnet poles.

The big magnet is the invention of Colonel W. R. King, commander of the engineer corps of the army stationed here, and some very interesting experiments have been made with it. When Colonel King conceived the idea of building an immense electro-magnet, he had no thought of its possibilities. There entered into the construction of the first magnet two huge guns, some pieces of iron, and a good many miles of heavy insulated telegraph wire. The guns stood on carriages on top of the fort. The pieces of iron were fastened across the breeches of the cannon, and were held in place by chains, forming a horseshoe. The telegraph wire was wound around the muzzle ends of the guns, making two immense spools. The current of electricity was supplied by a dynamo, and the first time the magnet was charged it developed marvelous power.

The work undertaken simply as an experiment soon became a matter of great importance. The magnet had not been long in existence when it was discovered that it would derange a vessel's compass at a distance of six miles from the fort. This discovery suggested that if in time of war an enemy's ships attempted to pass the fort under cover of darkness or during the prevalence of a heavy fog, when the pilots would have to depend solely upon the ship's compass, the commanders of the war ships would probably find their vessels ashore near Willet's Point, where they could be blown up with torpedoes or destroyed by the guns of the fort.

Many experiments have been made from time to time in testing the power of the big magnet. One of the most interesting ever attempted was made under the personal supervision of Colonel King. A number of pieces of railroad iron were placed near the muzzles of the guns, and the current of electricity turned on. Immediately the rails flew to the magnet, and were held as fast as if they had been welded to its immense core. Colonel King then had one end of a large chain fastened around the pieces of iron to ascertain the amount of power necessary to pull them away from the magnet. The other end of the chain was attached to a capstan, that was held firmly in place by long stakes driven into the ground.

When everything was in readiness for the test the capstan bars were manned by eight stalwart engineers, and they endeavored to pull the railroad iron away from the magnetized guns. After straining for some time, the stakes holding the capstan in place gave way and it toppled over. The railroad iron had not even moved on the face of the magnet. The dynamometer which had been attached to indicate the amount of strain the magnet would stand showed that it had resisted 22,500 pounds. It was found impossible to disturb the pieces of railroad iron until the electricity had been shut off.

Some time ago Colonel King caused to be made the one-gun magnet. Thirteen miles of half-inch insulated telegraph cable was used in making the coil on the gun. Tests with this magnet showed that it possessed almost as much power as the first one, where two guns were used for the core. A number of exhibitions of the working of this electro-magnet were given before members of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. One of the exhibitions attracted a great deal of attention, as it best illustrated the power the magnet possessed.

The test consisted of four cannon balls being suspended from the muzzle of the gun. The balls weighed, on an average, 430 pounds each. The first one was placed under the muzzle of the gun, and, notwithstanding the smallness of the point of contact, made so by the shape of the suspended object, the ball was held very firmly. A second cannon ball was placed under the first one; then a third was put under the second, and when the fourth ball was held up by the magnetic attraction exclamations of surprise came from the spectators. The smallness of the central point of bearing of each cannon ball, and the rigid manner in which the four iron spheres were held up, was considered to be the best exhibition of the magnet's power.

During a recent series of experiments an iron tray, heaped up with old horseshoes, big iron spikes, nuts, bolts, and other articles made of iron, was given to a soldier, and he was directed to hold the tray in front of him and walk toward the magnet. When the soldier arrived at a point about fifteen feet from the gun the contents of the tray departed with a rush and lodged on and about the muzzle of the big gun. The soldier had all he could do to keep the tray from following the scrap iron.

This test has suggested the possibilities of big electro-magnets being used to defend forts and earthworks from land attacks. A row of them of sufficient power would draw the smaller arms out of the hands of the infantry while the advancing column was still some distance from the place of attack, leaving the soldiers at the mercy of the garrison of the fort.

BLOWN UP BY A BOMB.

How Sailors Rid Themselves of a Ravenous Shark.

One of the oldest sea captains who visit this port is a German who years ago left his fatherland to take service in one of the English vessels plying between London and the East Indies. In conversation a few days ago he gave an account of his "most exciting experience."

"A great shark," said he, "had followed us—our vessel was not very large—for five days, on one of my early voyages. It was impossible to satisfy his ravenous hunger, and he swallowed almost everything that we threw overboard. We tried in vain to capture the animal and almost decided to give up the attempt. Then, unhappily, my cabin-boy died, and we, of course, made preparations to bury him as sailors wish to be buried, in the depths of the sea. We watched closely for the shark on the morning of the funeral, naturally not wishing him to make a meal of the ship's little favorite. We had not seen him for an hour or more, and believed the time favorable for the burial. But we had been deceived. The body, loaded with cannon balls to carry it to the bottom of the sea, had just touched the water when the great shark opened its mighty jaws and swallowed it. The sailors who had lowered the body were almost drawn overboard by the forceful pull of the shark.

"This angered the seamen beyond endurance, and they swore that they would kill the creature. They prepared a bomb, which was made to explode under the water in a certain time, inclosed it in a cowhide and threw it to the shark when he again appeared near the ship. The cowhide quickly disappeared. As a rule the shark, after getting something in its mouth, swam away from the vessel a considerable distance in order to eat the morsel. We, of course, expected it to do the same thing this time, as the ship might be endangered by the coming explosion. But, to the terror of all of us, the shark remained in close proximity to the vessel. One of the sailors suggested that the bite was not large enough to inconvenience the monster and proposed that we make a larger package for his stomach. It was done as quickly as possible.

"One of the seamen got a sack which was filled with old rags and other useless things, and threw it into the water. The jaws opened, but he could not get the stuff down his throat easily, so he swam away, to the great delight of all on board. But the time had come for the explosion, and we waited with quick-beating hearts for it, praying that he would keep away from the ship. We could just see the fish start below the surface, when a dull sound was heard, the waters parted and flew in the air. The shark was divided into pieces and our danger was past. I shall never forget our terror while the animal remained near us with that bomb in his inside.

Cats' Eyes.

The pupil of a cat's eye ordinarily appears as a long, narrow oval, or a straight, vertical black line. The animal seems to be looking through mere slits in the iris of its eye, especially when it faces the light. In semi darkness the pupil widens into a beautiful oval. One is accustomed to regard the narrowness of the pupil as the distinguishing peculiarity of the eyes of cats. All animals of the cat family share this peculiarity.

And yet, according to the results of a scientific investigation of cat's eyes, recently made in England by Lindsay Johnson, the natural shape of their pupils is circular.

By varying the quantity of light entering the eyes he has seen the pupils of cats and tigers change from straight lines to perfect circles, and while under the influence of atropine, which suspends for a time the muscular control of the eye, they are always circular.

The normal form of the cat's pupil is, then, the same as that of the human pupil, but when submitted to the influence of light its behavior differs. In a bright light our pupils become very small circles, while those of a cat turn into ovals or narrow slits. The general effect is the same in either case, namely, to diminish the quantity of light passing into the eye.

Curiously enough, in the larger animals of the cat tribe, such as tigers, the pupil sometimes behaves exactly like the human pupil, and when brightly illuminated contracts into a minute circle instead of becoming linear. In the case of domestic cats, the older the animal the more frequently does the pupil of the eye assume a circular form.

Victims of Wild Animals.

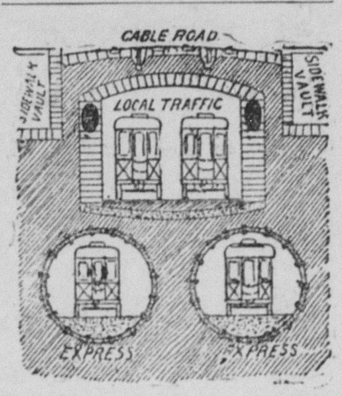
Ferocious as the rogue elephant appears to be, its record as a man-killer is far below that of other animals in India. Thus in India, in 1875, the tigers killed 828 persons and 12,423 domestic animals; wolves killed 1,061 persons; leopards, 187 persons and 16,157 domestic animals; while the elephant is charged with but 61 persons killed and 6 domestic animals. Rogue tigers, wolves and leopards are far more to be dreaded than rogue elephants.

UNDERGROUND TRAFFIC.

Proposed Underground Road for New York City.

The subject of rapid transit is again being considered by a commission consisting of Alexander E. Orr, the President; Seth Low, John Claflin, William Steinway, and John H. Inman.

The latest scheme for underground traffic is presented by Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons, who estimates the cost of building at sixty-six millions of dollars. It is proposed to traverse the entire length of New York by an underground road as soon as a feasible scheme shall be presented. Above Fourteenth street the underlying rock comes close to the surface, and tunnelling can be carried on through this with comparative cheapness



and expedition, either by opening the surface of the streets or by working entirely under ground. Below Fourteenth street the rock lies deeper, and over it are beds of unstaple sands. The great buildings which line Broadway would render tunneling through these sands at any great depth a very unsafe operation. Along a great part of this route, too, sidewalk vaults extend to the curb line, and these would have to be cut into and a part of them occupied in order to get room for a four-track road such as has been advocated and provisionally adopted. The practical impossibility of making such a subway without tearing up the whole street and stopping traffic on the cable road has been admitted.

A GREAT WORK.

Extent and Importance of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

The Chicago Drainage Canal is the most important public work now being executed in the world.

Chicago occupies the vantage site of the largest area of resourceful land which our race can occupy. Between the great St. Lawrence Valley on the north and the greater Mississippi to the south lies one pass two hundred feet lower than any other. At the heart of this pass sits Chicago. Nature has given her claim to the title that she has taken to herself—"The City of Destiny."

There was a time when, at a higher level, the lakes poured their flood of waters down the present valley of the Illinois River into the Mississippi. To-day, standing on the low summit of the water-shed of the Illinois, one is but thirty feet above the rocky ledge of Niagara. Here lay the physical opportunity to renew the ancient southern outlet of the lakes, and to complete the circle of deep waterways by joining the Gulf of St. Lawrence with that other distant Gulf of the South.

The canal was projected primarily to insure sewerage removal. The periodical floods of the Des Plaines, which forced the city drainage to Lake Michigan, have been already diverted into a permanent channel. The sewerage of a population whose stock-yards make it equivalent to that of a city of two and a half millions will be rendered harmless by dilution and borne away. In addition new harbor conditions will be evolved for a port already first in the country; and the bridge problem, which has wasted the time of hundreds of thousands, will be solved. The demands of the exposition perfected the railway service of the city. Street transit, with its net-work of cable, electric, and elevated systems, has kept pace with growth, and terminal track elevation, abolishing railway grade crossings, has been inaugurated. The final housing of the great merchants in structures whose location and mechanical design will relieve the conjested team traffic of its business streets will soon come. Chicago will be intrenched in commercial advantages without a possible parallel.

The large commercial use of the canal, aside from the practical extension of Lake Michigan thirty miles further west, involves the improvement of the Illinois to its junction with the Mississippi. This should admit the passing of vessels drawing fourteen feet of water. It is unfortunate that the government works in this really noble river could not have been planned with better reference to the future. Removal of the old dams will be imperative, and it is well that the Sanitary District has authority under the laws of its creation to safeguard the new flood, and in so doing to make a proper initiative toward carrying the deep waterway to the Mississippi. The Mississippi Commission—who are privileged to assist that stream in controlling itself—will have the lakes as a storage reservoir to aid their labors.

The Carrara marble quarries in Italy are practically inexhaustible.

Business is increasing in Manchester (England) ship canal.

A BELGIAN MANDARIN.

The Romantic Career of a Chinese Custom Official.

While the young American bicyclists, Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, were crossing the Desert of Gobi, they heard much of a mysterious and powerful official called the Ling Darin. No one could tell who or what he was. Finally, as they emerged from the desert, starved, ill and ragged, they were met by a richly dressed mandarin, according to the story they tell in the Century. He greeted them cordially in clear but broken English, and, mounted on waiting horses, they were attended into the city of Su-chou. "It was some time before the idea flashed across our minds that this might indeed be the mysterious Ling Darin about whom we had heard so much. 'Yes,' said he, 'that is what I am called here, but my real name is Splingard.' He then went on to tell us that he was a Belgian by birth; that he had traveled extensively through China, as the companion of Baron Richthofen, and had thus become so thoroughly acquainted with the country and its people that, on his return to the coast, he had been offered by the Chinese government the position of custom mandarin at Su-chou, a position just then established for the levying of duty on the Russian goods passing in through the northwest provinces; that he had adopted the Chinese dress and mode of living, and had even married, many years ago, a Chinese girl educated at the Catholic schools in Tientsin.

"We were so absorbed in this romantic history that we scarcely noticed the crowds that lined the streets leading to the Ling Darin's palace, until the boom of a cannon recalled us to our situation. From the smile on the jolly face beside us we knew at once whom we could hold responsible for this reception. The palace gates were now thrown open by a host of servants, and in our rags and tatters we rolled at once from the hardships of the inhospitable desert into the lap of luxury.

"A surplus is not always so easily disposed of as a deficit—at least we were inclined to think so in the case of our Su-chou diet. The Ling Darin's table, which, for the exceptional occasion, was set in the foreign fashion with knives and forks, fairly teemed with abundance and variety. There was even butter, made from the milk of the Tibetan yak, and condensed milk for our coffee, the first we had tasted since leaving Turkey, more than a year before. The Ling Darin informed us that a can of this milk, which he once presented to Chinese friends, had been mistaken for a face cosmetic, and was so used by the ladies of the family. The Ling Darin's wife we found an excellent and even artistic cook, while his buxom twin daughters could read and write their own language—a rare accomplishment for a Chinese woman.

"As guests of our highly respected and even venerated host, we were visited by nearly all the magistrates of the city. The Ling Darin was never before compelled to answer so many questions. In self-defence he was forced to get up a stereotyped speech to deliver on each social occasion. The people, too, besieged the palace gates, and clamored for an exhibition. Although our own clothes had been sent away to be boiled, we could not plead this as an excuse. The flowing Chinese garments which had been provided from the private wardrobe of the Ling Darin fluttered wildly in the breeze, as we rode out through the city at the appointed hour. Our Chinese shoes, also, were constantly slipping off, and as we raised the foot to readjust them, a shout went up from the crowd for what they thought was some fancy touch in the way of riding."

Fight of the Dervishes.

The Dervishes themselves were fearless to a fault, but could do nothing against riflemen. Again and again they rushed on certain death with a kind of fascination. In one instance, while a company of infantry were advancing, an Arab horseman rode out from behind a wall and charged straight into the men. Horse and rider fell dead on the bayonets of the front rank, pierced by a score of bullets. His saddle, which is preserved at Halfa, was pierced by seven bullets. On witnessing scenes like this, one understands how formidable must have been the Arab invaders of Southern Europe and Northern Africa during the early days of Mohammedanism, when firearms were unknown. The fearlessness of the Dervishes was equalled only by their fanaticism. Toward the end of the day at Arguin, where a number of Arabs had taken refuge in a house and could not be turned out, the roof was set on fire; after a short interval an old man, reading out of an open Koran, walked quietly out of the door, followed by a dozen spearmen.

A Sofa.

"Sofa," which has come to be a common term for a sublimated lounge, or the settle of our grandmothers, is the Turkish name for a reception room for servants or the visitors of servants.

LIKE PEARLS.

She's the handsomest of girls,
And her teeth are just like pearls,
Which is hardly an original thing to say;
Yet, like pearls, they are white,
And, to her intense delight,
They are often found in oysters nowaday.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ANOTHER "wonder doctor" has been discovered in Germany. He is a shepherd named Ast, living in the small village of Radbruch. In the last few weeks over 1,000 persons have visited him from all parts of Germany. The people stand in crowds about the man's hut, waiting for his advice. His success is said to be remarkable.

THE Czar of Russia promises to be one of the most popular monarchs in Europe. He has completely won the St. Petersburg populace by his lack of fear in going about the streets of the capital unattended—a great contrast to the manner of his father. The police, however, do not like his ways, and they are in constant fear that he will be killed.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, is to try a novel experiment in selling liquor. The town council has granted a company of leading citizens the exclusive right to open saloons; which, however, are to be governed by the severe restrictions in use in Gothenberg. After deducting a fixed per cent. of interest on the investment, the company is to turn all the proceeds over to the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE example set by the Russian Government in placing a contract for 12,000 tons of armor for war vessels with an American firm has been followed by the governing powers of Japan. An order for 250,000 yards of cotton duck has recently been placed with a New York house by the representatives of the Mikado. The cloth is to be used in the manufacture of army tents.

THROUGH the efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has had charge of the Government schools in Alaska for many years, a herd of over 700 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Behring Straits into Alaska, and they are reported to be doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. There used to be large herds of wild reindeer on the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago, and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplied the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting very scarce.

THE Paris Rappel explains that very many Italian letters go to the Washington dead letter office through sheer meanness. The writer in Italy does not prepay the postage, and the Italian recipient in this country refuses to pay the double postage due, because he or she is quite satisfied to learn, by reading the stamp of the office from which the missive comes, and the address, or by simply recognizing the handwriting of the address that the writer is certainly still alive, and probably well. By the way, the simple trick is not new. It used to be employed in England many years ago before the advent of penny postage.

TAXES in France are the heaviest in Europe in proportion to the population, amounting to $17.50 a man. Though the general taxes for the German Empire are only $6.25 a head, they must be added to the taxes of the individual States; the average Prussian German, for instance, pays $15.50. Next comes Austria with $12.37 and Hungary with $12.12. England's rate is $11.50, so is Holland's; that of Belgium is $11, of Italy $10.50, of Greece $10, of Spain, Denmark, and Roumania $9, of Sweden $5.50, and of Servia $5.25. In Switzerland the general Government receives $9 a head, but the individual canton tax as well. In Russia the rate is the lowest, $4.25, as a large proportion of the revenue comes from the State's domain.

NO WONDER Japan wins her battles. There is probably no country in the world, says Professor Ladd, in Scribner, where so large a proportion of the clever young men have their ambitions fired with desire to do something worthy for their liege lord, or their country, or the particular ideal cause which their imagination has espoused. In politics, scholarship, sociology, and religion, an uncommon proportion of striplings are ready to offer themselves as informers and reformers, as leaders and as prophets. Where this ferment of aspiration, accompanied by the sentimental view of what one man—and he young, unknown, and no other than "I myself"—can accomplish, is also joined to even a fair amount of judgment and patient willingness to undergo training and to submit to rebuffs, it produces some truly splendid results.

OVER against the opinions of the visiting English labor leaders on the condition of the poor in New York City must be placed some statistics regarding London municipal government, furnished by Home Secretary Asquith the other day. He described the overcrowding in London as terrible. There are about 400,000 persons living in homes of one room, and 800,000 "living two or more in a single room." With regard to the inspection of workshops, Mr. Asquith says that "only five out of forty-three District Boards have appointed inspectors specially for the purpose." In Lambeth, with a population of 275,000, there is not a single public bath. In St. Pancras, population 234,000, there is not a single public library. In Bethnal Green and Mile End there is neither a public bath nor a public library. When London critics talk about New York they find it convenient to forget facts like these.

"You often hear passengers ask," says a travelling man, "'I wonder how fast we are going?' and it is the easiest thing in the world to ascertain with the aid of a watch. The rails on nearly all railroads are thirty feet in length, and you can easily tell when each rail joint is passed over by the peculiar sound which the truck-wheels make. Now, if you will count the number of rail lengths the car passes over in twenty seconds, you have approximately the number of miles per hour the train is going. Another but a more complicated method of arriving at the same result is to note the number of feet a car goes in a minute, and divide the sum by 88. This is done by securing the number of rails passed over in one minute, and multiplying that by 30, the number of feet in a rail. A person of an inquiring turn of mind will find great pleasure in this simple employment, and it is one of which he will never grow tired."

MAKING SERMONS.

How Evangelist Moody Goes to Work About It.

Mr. Moody's method of sermon-making is original. In reality his sermons are never made, they are always still in the making. Suppose the subject is Paul; he takes a monstrous envelope capable of holding some hundreds of slips of paper, labels it "Paul," and slowly stocks it with original notes, cutting from papers, extracts from books, illustrations, scraps of all kinds, nearly or remotely referring to the subject. After accumulating these, it may be for years, he wades through the mass, selects a number of the most striking notes, arranges them, and, finally, makes a few jottings in a large hand, and these he carries with him to the platform. The process of looking through the whole envelope is repeated each time the sermon is preached. Partly on this account, and partly because in delivery he forgets some points, or disproportionately amplifies others, no two sermons are exactly the same.

By this method also—a matter of much more importance—the delivery is always fresh to himself. Thus, to make this clearer, suppose that after a thorough sifting one hundred eligible points remain in the envelope. Every time the sermon is preached these hundred are overhauled. But no single sermon, by a mere limitation of time, can obtain, say, more than seventy. Hence though the general scheme is the same, there is always novelty both in the subject matter and in the arrangements for the particular seventy varied with each time of delivery.

No greater mistake could be made than to imagine that Mr. Moody does not study for his sermons. On the contrary he is always studying. When in the evangelistic field, the batch of envelopes, bursting with fatness, appears the moment breakfast is over; and the stranger who enters at almost any time of the day, except at the hours of platform work, will find him with his litter of notes, either stuffing himself or his portfolios with the new "points" he has picked up through the day. His search for these "points," and especially for light upon texts, Bible ideas, or characters, is ceaseless, and he has an eye like an eagle for anything really good. Possessing a considerable library, he browses over it when at home; but his books are chiefly men, and no student ever read the ever open page more diligently more intelligently, or to more immediate practical purpose.

An Epsom Salts Mine.

The State Mining Bureau has recently received a gift of pure epsomite to be added to the collection. Epsomite is pure epsom salts. The peculiarity of this specimen lies in the manner of its discovery. It came from the tunnel of an abandoned quicksilver mine on Sulphur creek in Lake County. The Abbott mine lies among the hills on the east side of Clear lake in a section heavily impregnated with minerals of all kinds, as the borax and sulphur beds and innumerable mineral springs prove. The tunnel in question has been closed for years. A short time ago the superintendent, A. Gibson, wanted to show a friend the ledge of cinnabar at the extreme end. On removing the boards from the entrance a strange sight met their eyes. The tunnel was entirely obstructed by what appeared to be an immense body of snow. On a closer examination the snow proved to be epsomite. It had been exuded from the bottom, sides and top of the tunnel in long fibrous formations similar in appearance to fine asbestos. At first it was believed to have collected only near the mouth of the tunnel, but investigation showed that it extended the entire length of the excavation several hundred feet. Mr. Gibson and his friend procured heavy clubs and beat their way through the entire distance. The stuff crumbled like spun glass, and made a beautiful carpet on the floor six inches thick.

Saw It at Last.

"One day," says an American, "I went into a book shop in the Strand and asked for Hare's 'Walks in London.' In America the book is sold in one thick volume. The clerk brought it in two. 'Oh,' I said, as I looked at them, 'you part your "Hare" in the middle, do you?' 'I, sir?' he said, with a bewildered look. 'Oh, no, sir!' I saw he didn't see the joke, so I didn't explain, but bought the books and went away. A week later I went to the same shop. As soon as the clerk saw me he rushed from the back of the shop, laughing vociferously. "Good!" he shouted. 'Capital! Part your "Hare" in the middle! That's capital, sir, capital!'"

Coal gas was described and manufactured by Dr. Clayton, of England, as early as 1739.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Tomb and Temple."

TEXT: "From India even unto Ethiopia."—Esther i., 1.

In all the Bible this is the only book in which the word India occurs, but it stands for a realm of vast interest in the time of Esther, as in our time. It yielded then, as now, spices and silks and cotton and rice and indigo and ores of all richness and precious stones of all sparkle and had a civilization of its own as marked as Egyptian or Grecian or Roman civilization. It holds the costliest tomb ever built and the most unique and wonderful idolatrous temple ever opened. For practical lessons in this, my sixth discourse in round the world series, I show you that tomb and temple of India.

In a journey around the world it may not be easy to tell the exact point which divides the pilgrimage into halves. But there was one structure toward which we were all the time traveling, and having seen that we felt that if we saw nothing more our expedition would be a success. That one object was the Taj Mahal of India. It is the crown of the whole earth. The spirits of architecture met to enthrone a king, and the spirit of the Parthenon of Athens was there, and the spirit of St. Sophia of Constantinople was there, and the spirit of St. Izaak of St. Petersburg was there, and the spirit of the Baptistery of Pisa was there, and the spirits of the pyramid and of Luxor obelisk, and of the Porcelain tower of Nankin, and of St. Mark's of Venice, and the spirits of all the great towers, great cathedrals, great mausoleums, great sarcophagi, great capitols for the living and of great necropolises for the dead were there. And the presiding genius of the throng with gavel of Parian marble smote the table of Russian malachite, and called the throng of spirits to order, and called for a vote as to which spirit should wear the chief crown, and mount the chief throne, and wave the chief scepter, and by unanimous acclaim the cry was: "Long live the spirit of Taj, king of all the spirits of architecture! Thine is the Taj Mahal of India!"

The building is about six miles from Agra, and as we rode out in the early dawn we heard nothing but the hoofs and wheels that pulled and turned us along the road, at every yard of which our expectations rose until we had some thought that we might be disappointed at the first glimpse, as some say they were disappointed. But how can any one be disappointed with the Taj is almost as great a wonder to me as the Taj itself. There are some people always disappointed, and who knows but that having entered heaven they may criticise the architecture of the temple and the cut of the white robes, and say that the River of Life is not quite up to their expectations, and that the white horses on which the conquerors ride seem a little spring halt or spavined?

My son said, "There it is!" I said, "Where?" For that which he saw to be the building seemed to me to be more like the morning cloud blushing under the stare of the rising sun. It seemed not so much built up from earth as let down from heaven. Fortunately you stop at an elaborated gateway of red sandstone one-eighth of a mile from the Taj, an entrance so high, so arched, so graceful, so four domed, so painted and chiseled and scrolled that you come very gradually upon the Taj, which structure is enough to intoxicate the eye and stun the imagination and entrance the soul. We go up the winding stairs of this majestic entrance of the gateway, and buy a few pictures, and examine a few curios, and from it look off upon the Taj, and descend to the pavement of the garden that ravishes everything between the gateway and the ecstacy of marble and precious stones. You pass along a deep stream of water in which all manner of brilliant fins swirl and float. There are eighty-four fountains that spout and bend and arch themselves to fall in showers of pearl in basins of snowy whiteness. Beds of all imaginable flora greet the nostril before they do the eye and seem to roll in waves of color as you advance toward the vision you are soon to have of what human genius did when it did its best; moon flowers, lilacs, marigolds, tulips and almost everywhere the lotus; thickets of bewildering bloom; on either side trees from many lands bend their arborescence over your head or seem with convoluted branches to reach out their arms toward you in welcome. On and on you go amid tamarind and cypress and poplar and oleander and yew and sycamore and banyan and palm and trees of such novel branch and leaf and girth you cease to ask their name or nativity.

As you approach the door of the Taj one experiences a strange sensation of awe and tenderness and humility and worship. The building is only a grave, but what a grave! Built for a queen, who, according to some, was very good, and according to others very bad. I choose to think she was very good. At any rate, it makes me feel better to think that this commemorative pile was set up for the immortalization of virtue rather than vice. The Taj is a mountain of white marble, but never such walls faced each other with exquisiteness; never such a tomb was cut from block of alabaster; never such a congregation of precious stones brightened and gloomed and blazed and chastened and glorified a building since sculptor's chisel cut its first curve, or painter's pencil traced its first figure, or mason's plumb line measured its first wall, or architect's compass swept its first circle.

The Taj has sixteen great arched windows, four at each corner; also at each of the four corners of the Taj stands a minaret 137 feet high; also at each side of this building is a splendid mosque of red sandstone. Two hundred and fifty years has the Taj stood, and yet not a wall is cracked, nor a mosaic loosened, nor an arch sagged, nor a panel dulled. The storms of 250 winters have not marred nor the heats of 250 summers disintegrated a marble. There is no story of age written by mosses on its white surface. Montaz, the queen, was beautiful, and Shah Jehan, the king, here proposed to let all the centuries of time know it. She was married at twenty years of age and died at twenty-nine. Her life ended as another life began. As the rose bloomed the rosebush perished.

To adorn this dormitory of the dead, at the command of the king, Bagdad sent to this building its cornelian and Ceylon its lapis lazuli, and Punjab its jasper, and Persia its amethyst, and Thibet its turquoise, and Lanka its sapphire, and Yemen its agate, and Punna its diamonds and blood stones, and sardonyx and chalcedony and moss agates are as common as though they were pebbles. You find one spray of vine beset with eighty and another with 100 stones. Twenty thousand men were twenty years in building it, and although the labor was slave labor, and not paid for, the building cost what would be about $60,000,000 of our American money. Some of the jewels have been picked out of the wall by iconoclasts or conquerors, and substitutes of less value have taken their places, but the vines, the traceries, the arabesques, the spandrels, the entablatures are so wondrous that you feel like dating the rest of your life from the day you first saw them. In letters of black marble the whole of the Koran is spelled out in and on this august pile. The king sleeps in the tomb beside the queen, although he intended to build a palace as black as this was white on the opposite side of the river for himself to sleep in. Indeed the foundation of such a necropolis of black marble is still there, and from the white to the black temple of the dead a bridge was to cross, but the son dethroned him and imprisoned him, and it is wonderful that the king had any place at all in which to be buried. Instead of windows to let in the light upon the two tombs, there is a trellis work of marble, marble cut so delicately thin that the sun shines through it as easily as through glass. Look the world over and find so much translucency, canopies, traceries, lace work, embroideries of stone.

We had heard of the wonderful resonance of this Taj, and so I tried it. I suppose there are more sleeping echoes in that building waiting to be wakened by the human voice than in any building every constructed, I uttered one word, and there seemed descending invisible choirs in full chant, and there was a reverbration that kept on long after one would have expected it to cease. When a line of a hymn was sung, there were replying, rolling, rising, falling, interweaving sounds that seemed modulated by beings seraphic. There were aerial sopranos and bassos, soft, high, deep, tremulous, emotional, commingling. It was like an antiphonal of heaven. But there are four or five Taj Mahals. It has one appearance at sunrise, another at noon, another at sunset and another by moonlight. Indeed the silver trowel of the moon, and the golden trowel of the sunlight, and the leaden trowel of the storm build and rebuild the glory, so that it never seems twice alike. It has all moods, all complexions, all grandeurs. From the top of the Taj, which is 250 feet high, springs a spire thirty feet higher, and that is enameled gold. What an anthem in eternal rhythm! Lyrics and elegies in marble. Sculptured hosanna. Masonry as of supernatural hands. Mighty doxology in stone. I shall see nothing to equal it till I see the great white throne, and on it Him from whose face the earth and heavens flee away.

The Taj is the pride of India, and especially of Mohammedanism. An English officer at the fortress told us that when during the general mutiny in 1857 the Mohammedans proposed insurrection at Agra the English Government aimed the guns of the fort at the Taj and said, "You make insurrection, and that same day we will blow your Taj to atoms, and that threat ended the disposition for mutiny at Agra.

But I thought while looking at that palace for the dead all this constructed to cover a handful of dust, but even that handful has probably gone from the mausoleum. How much better it would have been to expend $50,000,000, which the Taj Mahal cost, for the living. What asylums it might have built for the sick, what houses for the homeless! What improvement our century has made upon other centuries in lifting in honor of the departed memorial churches, memorial hospitals, memorial reading rooms, memorial observatories. By all possible means let us keep the memory of departed loved ones fresh in mind, and let there be an appropriate headstone or monument in the cemetery, but there is a dividing line between reasonable commemoration and wicked extravagance. The Taj Mahal has its uses as an architectural achievement, eclipsing all other architecture, but as a memorial of a departed wife and mother it expresses no more than the plainest slab in many a country graveyard. The best monument we can any of us have built for us when we are gone is in the memory of those whose sorrows we have alleviated, in the wounds we have healed, in the kindnesses we have done, in the ignorance we have enlightened, in the recreant we have reclaimed, in the souls we have saved. Such a monument is built out of material more lasting than marble or bronze and will stand amid the eternal splendors long after the Taj Mahal of India shall have gone down in the ruins of a world of which it was the costliest adornment. But I promised to show you not only a tomb of India, but a unique heathen temple, and it is a temple underground.

With miner's candle we had seen something of the underside of Australia, as at Gimpie, as with guide's torch we had seen at different times something of the underside of America, as in Mammoth cave, but we are now to enter one of the sacred cellars of India, commonly called the Elephanta caves. We had it all to ourselves, the steam yacht that was to take us about fifteen miles over the harbor of Bombay and between enchanted islands, and along shores whose curves and gulches and pictured rocks gradually prepared the mind for appreciation of the most unique spectacle in India. The morning had been full of thunder and lightning and deluge, but the atmospheric agitations had ceased, and the cloudy ruins of the storm were piled up in the heavens, huge enough and darkly purple enough to make the skies as grandly picturesque as the earthly scenery amid which we moved.

After an hour's cutting through the water we came to the long pier reaching from the island called Elephanta. It is an island small of girth, but 600 feet high. It declines into the marshes of mangrove. But the whole island is one tangle of foliage and verdure; convolvulus creeping the ground; mosses climbing the rocks; vines sleeving the long arms of the trees; red flowers here and there in the woods, like incendiary's torch trying to set the groves on fire—cactus and acacia vying as to which can most charm the beholder; tropical bird meeting particolored butterfly in jungles planted the same summer the world was born. We stepped out of the boat amid enough natives to afford all the help we needed for landing and guidance. You can be carried by coolies in an easy chair, or you can walk, if you are blessed with two stout limbs, which the psalmist evidently lacked, or he would not have so depreciated them when he said: "The Lord taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man." We passed up some stone steps, and between the walls we saw awaiting us a cobra, one of those snakes which greet the traveler ofttimes in India. Two of the guides left the cobra dead by the wayside. They must have been Mohammedans, for Hindoos never kill that sacred reptile.

And now we come near the famous temple hewn from one rock of porphyry at least 800 years ago. On either side of the chief temple is a chapel, these cut out of the same stone. So vast was the undertaking and to the Hindoo was so great the human impossibility that they say the gods scooped out this structure from the rock and carved the pillars and hewed its shape into gigantic idols and dedicated it to all the grandeurs. We climb many stone steps before we get to the gateways. The entrance to this temple has sculptured doorkeepers leaning on sculptured devils. How strange! But I have seen doorkeepers of churches and auditoriums who seemed to be leaning on the demons of bad ventilation and asphyxia. Doorkeepers ought to be leaning on the angels of health and comfort and life. All the sextons and janitors of the earth who have spoiled sermons and lectures and poisoned the lungs of audiences by inefficiency ought to visit this cave of Elephanta and beware of what these doorkeepers are doing, when instead of leaning on the angelic they lean on the demoniac.

In these Elephanta caves everything is on a Samsonian and Titanian scale. With chisels that were dropped from nerveless hands at least eight centuries ago, the forms of the gods Brahma and Vishnu and Siva were cut into the everlasting rock. Siva is here represented by a figure sixteen feet nine inches high, one-half man and one-half woman. Run a line from the center of the forehead straight to the floor of the rock, and you divide this idol into masculine and feminine. Admired as this idol is by many, it was to me about the worst thing that was ever cut into porphyry, perhaps because there is hardly anything on earth so objectionable as a being half man and half woman. Do be one or other, my hearer. Man is admirable and woman is admirable, but either in flesh or trap-rock a compromise of the two is hideous. Save us from effeminate men and masculine women!

Yonder is the King Ravana worshiping. Yonder is the sculptured representation of the marriage of Siva and Parvati. Yonder is Daksha, the son of Brahma, born from the thumb of his right hand. He had sixty daughters. Seventeen of those daughters were married to Kasyapa and became the mothers of the human race. Yonder is a god with three heads. The center God has a crown wound with necklaces of skulls. The right hand god is in a paroxysm of rage, with forehead of snakes, and in its hand is a cobra. The left hand god has pleasure in all its features, and the hand has a flower. But there are gods and goddesses in all directions. The chief temple of this rock is 130 feet square and has twenty-six pillars rising to the roof. After the conquerors of other lands and the tourists from all lands have defaced and chipped and blasted and carried away curios and mementos for museums and homes, there are enough entrancements left to detain one unless he is cautious until he is down with some of the malarias which encompass this island or get bitten with some of its snakes. Yes, I felt the chilly dampness of the place and left this congress of gods; this pandemonium of demons, this pantheon of indifferent deities, and came to the steps and looked off upon the waters which rolled and flashed around the steam yacht that was waiting to return with us to Bombay. As we stepped aboard, our minds filled with the idols of the Elephanta caves, I was impressed as never before with the thought that man must have a religion of some kind even if he has to contrive one himself, and he must have a god even though he make it with his own hand. I rejoice to know the day will come when the one God of the universe will be acknowledged throughout India.

That evening of our return to Bombay I visited the Young Men's Christian Association with the same appointments that you find in the Young Men's Christian Associations of Europe and America, and the night after that I addressed a throng of native children who are in the schools of the Christian missions. Christian universities gather under their wing of benediction a host of the young men of this country. Bombay and Calcutta, the two great commercial cities of India, feel the elevating power of an aggressive Christianity. Episcopalian liturgy, and Presbyterian Westminster catechism, and Methodist anxious seat, and Baptist waters of consecration now stand where once basest idolatries had undisputed sway. The work which Shoemaker Carey inaugurated at Serampore, India, translating the Bible into forty different dialects, and leaving his wornout body amid the natives whom he had come to save, and going up into the heavens from which he can better watch all the field—that work will be completed in the salvation of the millions of India, and beside him gazing from the same high places stand Bishop Heber and Alexander Duff and John Scudder and Mackay, who fell at Delhi, and Monerieff, who fell at Cawnpur, and Polehampton, who fell at Lucknow, and Freeman, who fell at Futtigarh, and all heroes and heroines who for Christ's sake lived and died for the Christianization of India, and their heaven will not be complete until the Ganges that washes the ghats of heathen temples shall roll between churches of the living God, and the trampled womanhood of Hindooism shall have all the rights purchased by him who amid the cuts and stabs of his own assassination cried out, "Behold thy mother!" and from Bengal Bay to Arabian Ocean, and from the Himalayas to the coast of Coromandel there be lifted hosannas to Him who died to redeem all nations. In that day Elephanta cave will be one of the places where idols are "cast to the moles and bats."

If any clergyman asks me, as an unbelieving minister of religion once asked the Duke of Wellington, "Do you not think that the work of converting the Hindoos is all a practical farce?" I answer him as Wellington answered the unbelieving minister, "Look to your marching orders, sir!" Or if any one having joined in the gospel attack feels like retreating I say to him, as General Havelock said to a retreating regiment, "The enemy are in front, not in the rear," and leading them again into the fight, though two horses had been shot under him.

Indeed the taking of this world for Christ will be no holiday celebration, but as tremendous as when in India during the mutiny of 1857 a fortress manned by sepoys was to be captured by Sir Colin Campbell and the army of Britain. The sepoys hurled upon the attacking columns burning missiles and grenades, and fired on them shot and shell, and poured on them from the ramparts burning oil until a writer who witnessed it says, "It was a picture of pandemonium." Then Sir Colin addressed his troops, saying, "Remember the women and children must be rescued!" and his men replied: "Aye, aye, Sir Colin! We stood by you at Balaklava, and we stand by you here." And then came the triumphant assault of the battlements. So in this gospel campaign, which proposes capturing the very last citadel of idolatry and sin and hoisting over it the banner of the cross we may have hurled upon us mighty opposition and scorn and obloquy, and many may fall before the work is done, yet at every call for new onset let the cry of the church be: "Aye, aye, great captain of our salvation! We stood by thee in other conflicts, and we will stand by thee to the last." And then, if not in this world, then from the battlements of the next, as the last Appolyonic fortification shall crash into ruin, we will join in the shout, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory!" "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

A Dog His Messenger.

Charles Mosier arrived in this city Tuesday with a large drove of porkers which he purchased in Round Valley and shipped from this city to San Francisco. The most interesting feature of the trip from the North was the wonderful sagacity displayed by the six shepherd dogs, which, practically alone, brought down the hogs.

The canines exhibited remarkable intelligence. They apparently realized that they were directly responsible for the safety of the drove, corralled the drove at night without instructions, routed them out in the mornings and, when the trip had been completed took a merited rest.

Bright, the red dog, the dean of the pack, is perhaps one of the most intelligent animals in the world. Mr. Mosier had left the ranch and had reached a point some eleven miles from his home before he discovered that he had left behind some very important documents. He hurriedly wrote a note, inclosed it in a handkerchief, gave it to Bright and ordered the dog home.

In about three hours the canine Crichton returned to his master, bearing in his mouth the documents he had been sent for, covering thus, in the time mentioned, twenty-two miles and bringing to his owner the necessary papers.—Ukiah (Cal.) Press.

Electric Energy of the Thunder Cloud.

The average thunder cloud is estimated by Professor McAdie to contain about 300 horse-power of electric energy. A flash of lightning a quarter of a mile long practically means an electromotive force of millions of volts. A flash occurs when the electrical strain on the air is 1.37 pounds per square foot, so that the total electric energy in a cubic mile of the strained air just on the point of flashing is about 70,000,000 foot tons, that is to say, the energy required to raise a ton 70,000,000 feet high. In these days of "transformers" and "home-made lightning," Mr. McAdie asks whether he can use this immense store of electricity in the higher atmosphere. It might be brought down by a modification of Franklin's kite. Professor Trowbridge shows that a discharge keeps in the same path for 300-1000 part of a second, and imagines that a "step-down" transformer might be able to render it fit for practical use.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Rise of the Buckwheat Cake

The leaven of yesterday ruins the cake of to-day. Don't spoil good buckwheat with dying raising-batter—fresh cakes want Royal Baking Powder.

Grandma used to raise to-day's buckwheats with the souring left over of yesterday! Dear old lady, she was up to the good old times. But these are days of Royal Baking Powder—freshness into freshness raises freshness.

And this is the way the buckwheat cake of to-day is made: Two cups of Buckwheat, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

Do not forget that no baking powder can be substituted for the "Royal" in making pure, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Czar's Stamp Collection.

Every shoemaker to his last. The concern of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, is as to the fate of the late Czar's magnificent collection of stamps. The Czarovitch, it seems, has never evinced much interest in philately. Possibly, it is added, the Czar's stamps will go to his kinsman, the Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, whose name has recently been added to the roll of the London Philatelic Society. The Czar, we are told, was never able, personally, to take a very active interest in stamps. He was a stamp collector only by proxy. His secreraries acted as his agents in this matter, and one of them—M. Petroloff—"has for years enjoyed the distinction of superintending the growth and arrangement of the Czar's collection." It is described as a splendid one, especially strong in the old issues of Mauritius. A Hamburg dealer has for years acted as the Czar's collecting agent in Germany.—London Daily News.

Celtic Trade.

The value of Irish exports last year was $1,622,235, and of imports $44,694,43.

LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

MRS. ANNA ULRICH, of *Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb.*, writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

MRS. ULRICH.

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed *sealed*, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WITH NO HAND AT THE HELM.

A Derelict on the Pacific with Sails Set and Wheel Lashed.

"The last we saw of the Lucas she was forging ahead in a northeasterly direction, with the wind dead astern, most of her sails set and the wheel firmly lashed. Not a living soul was aboard this craft, which was sailing directly in the way of coast shipping, and it is to be hoped she soon went down, for her presence on the ocean was a panger that might prove disastrous to some one."

That was the statement made the other day by A. McPherson of Portland, to a reporter of the Oregonian, the only passenger on the steamer Homer on her last trip from San Francisco to Yaquina. He says that the officers of the Homer expressed great surprise that the captain of the brig did not set fire to her when they left her. The T. W. Lucas was bound from Hoodsport, Wash., to San Francisco, with her hold full of piles. She was abandoned in a leaking condition, but it is possible she is still afloat. No light was left on the vessel and even the fire in the galley stove was carefully smothered, precautions taken which make the floating derelict doubly dangerous.

"It was 8 o'clock on Oct. 24 that we sighted the brig flying a distress signal," continued Mr. McPherson. "There was a pretty heavy sea on, following the gale of the night before, but the wind then was light. I was on the upper deck with the mate, who was on duty, the captain being sick below, and he showed me the Lucas off our bow. We steamed up to her and asked the captain of the brig what was wanted. He hoisted a blackboard with the word 'leaking' chalked on it. After a consultation with our captain, the mate hove the steamer to and Captain Bose of the Lucas asked us to lay by him. This wasn't practicable, so the brig's crew put off in their boat and came aboard. In their excitement they left their clothes and effects aboard their vessel. At that time we were 100 miles from Yaquina and about twenty miles from Port Orford. We could see the brig until about noon, when she disappeared."

Bogus British Noblemen.

"I am constantly amazed," said an Englishman, "to see how Americans are deceived by the pretensions of men to belong to this or that nonexistent noble family of Great Britain or Ireland. There are half a dozen trustworthy British almanacs, anyone of which would expose the pretender should his victims care to give ten minutes to investigating the matter."

TOBACCO SEEDS SUITABLE to all farms; 25 years in business; largest tobacco seed farm in the world. Reputation of our seeds second to none. Catalogue mailed free. Larger number of improved varieties than can be found on any other list and at lower prices. R. L. RAGLAND SEED CO., Bynco, Halifax Co., Va.

ENUS

Jefferson McKenley, colored, of Great Barrington, Mass., is 100 years old and the oldest person in the State.

Swallow It.

That is the best way to take a Ripans Tabule, best because the most pleasant. For all liver and stomach disorders Ripans Tabules are the most effective remedy, in fact, the standard.

The Greeks had oats B. C. 200, but used them only as food for their horses.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

A house in Calhoun County, Ga., has been struck by lightning thirteen times.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

A fair article of molasses can be made from the stalks of the common maize.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Bermuda farms bear three successive crops in one year.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Tied Down

—the woman who doesn't use Pearline. She's tied to her work, and tired with it, too. Pearline makes another woman of her. It washes and cleans in half the time, with half the work. Nothing can be hurt by it, and every thing is saved with it. Pearline does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Pearline does more than soap; soap gives you more to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 520 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 17

THE INAUGURAL.

Gov. Hastings was inaugurated on amid considerable pomp.

The inaugural address is quite conservative in tone and contains suggestions that will meet with general favor. His views upon the subject of strikes are in accord with public opinion, namly, that capital can hire what labor suits it free from dictation as to price; and that labor can demand the highest price and if no satisfactory terms are obtained labor has the right to refuse to work, but it has no right to prevent others from working for lower wages, as little as capital has the right to force a man to work if wages don't suit him. Gov. Hastings makes fair promises in his address, and if carried out under his administration, he will retire with credit.

There is a very faint echo of the late calamity howl in the new governor's address, which is a sop he may have felt obliged to throw out to please the rabid element in his party; but as the new tariff is working well, he deals cautiously gentle with the subject.

There is nothing abusive of Democrats in the inaugural, the governor seemingly being mindful that it was Democratic votes which made his majority big.

THE Republican fight in Philadelphia gives that party much concern. If not healed the big majority will dwindle to the other side of nothing. It is a fight of boss Quay against leader Martin. Quay, of the western village of Beaver wanted Penrose nominated for mayor of Philadelphia, but Martin stepped in and downed Quay and Penrose nearly three to one and had Warwick nominated for mayor. And now the fight is on among the Philadelphia ringsters.

It is reported that Chris Magee, the Pittsburg boss, is the only man who can bring about peace between Quay and Martin, and that the big Pittsburg injun will be called on to try his healing salve on this sore.

If the Martin faction can elect Warwick at the coming February election, it is said the fight will go on to down Cameron for a re-election to the senate.

Pitch in Quay! Pitch in Martin! the REPORTER will hold your hats, and Centre county Democrats will look down from their mountain tops and laugh while this Republican circus is performing in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

Death of That Gentleman on Wednesday Morning.

Joseph McClellan, the well-known farmer and citizen of Potter township, died at his home near Tusseyville, on Wednesday morning, at the age of about fifty-seven years.

Mr. McClellan suffered from cancer in the face for over a year, and the trouble had every appearance of being distressing, yet he never suffered any pain from it.

The disease manifested itself over a year ago, and its ravages had become such that the aid of specialists only afforded him temporary relief. Of late it was with difficulty that he could obtain nourishment owing to a cancerous growth in his mouth, which threatened to deprive him of the means of taking food. He was fully aware of his fate, and he calmly awaited his end. All his wordly affairs were arranged and settled up as far as possible, before he became too weakened and he leaves his family in good circumstances, being a practical business man and thrifty farmer.

He leaves a widow and nine children, six sons and three daughters, to mourn his loss, a seventh son having died a few years ago. He will be greatly missed in that vicinity, as he was very kind to the poor, and ever ready to aid them.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Friday, morning, from his late residence. Rev. Rearick, of the Lutheran church, officiating at the services. Interment will be made in the cemetery at Tusseyville.

Likes the Prairies

William Wolf, who left Penn township for Illinois thirteen years ago, has returned on a visit, and he looks well. He tells us he likes it in the prairie state.

Pattison Nominated for Mayor.

The Democrats of Philadelphia on Wednesday unanimously nominated Ex-governor Pattison for mayor. Now watch the big majority tumble.

In Luck.

It is reported that Governor Hastings will appoint Col. J. L. Spangler as quartermaster general of the commissary department.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

EXTRAORDINARY... ...REDUCTION SALE

Of all Winter Goods for the purpose of closing out our entire Winter Stock. This to last for thirty days only. This means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices we have had during the past season.

In February we shall commence to take inventory and make ready for our Spring Stock, and for that season we shall dispose of all - - -

Our Winter Stock Regardless of Retail Value!

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, the finest of Long Dress Overcoats,	were $13.50,	now $11.00
Men's Overcoats,	worth 10.50,	now 8.00
" "	" 9.50,	" 7.00
" "	" 9.00,	" 6.75
" "	" 6.00,	" 4.50
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.75
" "	" 4.00,	" 3.50
" "	" 3.50,	" 3.00
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats,	worth 5.50,	now 4.50
" "	" 4.50,	" 3.50
" "	" 3.50,	" 2.50
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.00
Children's Overcoats,	1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and	2.00

Men's Winter Suits.

Men's Winter Suits that were	13.50,	now 10.50
" "	" 11.50,	" 9.50
" "	" 10.50,	" 8.50
" "	" 8.00,	" 6.00
" "	" 6.00,	" 4.50
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.50
Boys' Winter Suits, "	" 8.00,	" 6.00
" "	" 7.00,	" 5.00
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.50
" "	" 4.00,	" 2.75
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.25
" "	" 2.50,	" 2.00
" "	" 2.00,	" 1.25
" "	" 1.25,	" 1.00
" "	" 1.00,	" .85

Blankets.

Blankets,	were 6.00	now 4.75	Blankets,	were 1.25	now 90c
"	5.00	3.75	"	1.00	75c
"	3.00	2.25	"	75	60c
"	2.00	1.50	"	70	55c
"	1.50	1.00	"	65	50c

Dress Goods.

All Wool 54 inch Cloth, - -	was 65c now 48c
All Wool 40 inch Cloth, - -	was 50c now 38c
" " -	was 45c now 32c
" " - -	was 35c now 28c
" " - -	was 25c now 18c
All Wool Henriettas, in all Colors. -	was 60c now 34c
The Heaviest Kind of Outing Flannels,	was 15c now 11c
" " " "	was 10c now 8½c
" " " "	was 9c now 7½c
" " " "	was 6c and 7c now 5c

Underwear.

Men's Under Shirts & Drawers, fine, heavy, all wool, -	were 1.50	now 1.00
" " "	" 1.00	" 75c
" " "	" 90c	70 & 75
" " "	" 60c	" 37c
" " "	" 50c	" 35c
" " "	" 25c	" 20c

	That were,	Now,		That were,	Now,
Men's & Boy's Caps	75c	59c	Men's & Boys' Caps,	25c	19c
"	50c	38c	"	20c	12½c
"	35c	20c			

Ladies' Hose, all wool,	from 15c up	Red Flannels,	were 40, now 30
Children's & Misses',	6c and up	"	35, 25
Men's Woolen Socks,		"	25, 18
were 25 & 30,	now 17 & 18	One lot Men's good, heavy Winter	
" 15 & 18,	9 & 10	Shirts,	worth $1.00, now 49c
Ladies' Muffs as low as 44c, and better grades in same low proportions.		Very best Bleached Muslin, 6 & 7c	
		Best Unbleached Muslin, 4, 4 1-2, 5 Tickings,	from 7c up
Ladies' Corsets,	from 23c up		

Fine Shoes.

Women's Best Calfskin Shoes, fine, soft goods, that were	$1.50,	now	$1.30
" " "	1.35,	"	1.20
" " "	1.15,	"	1.00
" " "	1.10,	"	97c
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
Children's Shoes,	were 1.25,	now	1.00
" "	1.00,	"	89c
" "	90c,	"	74c
" "	80c,	"	60c
" "	75c,	"	58c

Infant Shoes, that were 50, 40 and 30c, now 40, 35 and 25c.

Men's and Boys' Shoes, that were	2.50,	now	2.00
" " "	2.00,	"	1.50
" " "	1.50,	"	1.15
" " "	1.25,	"	90
" " "	90,	"	75 & 85

The greatest stock of Rubbers in the county of the very best make, at correspondingly low prices.

We have no space to detail our entire stock, but the above will give an idea of what we propose to do for the next 30 days. You will remember that we have sold goods cheaper the past season than has ever been known before. Now we have made the above reduction even from that basis. We must move our winter stock as we propose to have a great line of Spring goods in due season.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1895.

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following Real Estate

A lot of ground situate at the corner of Moshannon Avenue Sycamore street, in the borough of Snow Shoe, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, extending along Moshannon avenue 100 feet in front and having a depth of 120 feet along Sycamore street, being part of Lots Nos. 639 and 640 in the plot of said borough; having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by thirty-two feet with kitchen addition twelve by fourteen feet of same height, and stable about sixteen by sixteen feet and wagon shed twenty by twenty-four feet.

ALSO.

another strip of ground adjoining the above, being ten feet front by 200 feet deep and being part of lot No 64'.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. C. Gilliland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of Alexander Doudson north three degrees east eighty-two perches to stones; thence by land of John Reese north eighty-seven degrees west one hundred and one and two-tenth perches to stones; thence north three degrees east one hundred and nineteen perches to stones; thence north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-four and one-tenth perches to hickory by land of James Rowan; thence by land of Henry Blake south three degrees west two hundred and one perches to stone; thence by land of Mary A. Wilson and Peter H. Bush south eighty-seven degrees east one hundred and seventy-six perches to stone the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and forty five acres and one hundred and fifty perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. About forty acres cleared and under cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Israel Hoover.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the southwesterly corner of Lewis Bicbners lot, thence in an easterly direction along the line of said lot two hundred feet to a post, thence along land of P. H. Collins (formerly S. H. Yocum) in a southerly direction on a line parallel to the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike fifty feet to a post, thence in a westerly direction along lot belonging to Jacob Keller (now McCollough) on a line parallel to said Bichner lot two hundred feet to a post on easterly side of said turnpike thence along easterly side of said turnpike fifty feet to the place of beginning, being fifty in front on said turnpike and extending back two hundred feet from said front line, being the same lot or piece of ground which was deeded the twenty-fourth day of October, 1883, to William B. Comer by S. H. Yocum and entered for record in the Recorders Office of Centre county on the third of May, 1886 in deed book fifty three, page six. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. H. Wilson.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of William Kerr north fifty-eight degrees west thirty one and nine-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands of now or late of Josiah Neff and Hannah Beaskotre north sixty-seven and ¼ deg east seventeen and fourteenth perches to stones, thence by lands of said Josiah Neff south fifty three degrees east thirty and eight-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands late of Thomas E. McElroy south thirty-two degrees west thirteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning, containing about three acres and one perch neat measure. Thereon erected a house and stable.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnes Shreffler.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground in Central City, in the township of Boggs aforesaid bounded and described as follows viz On the north by lot formerly in possession of Robert Poorman's heirs, on the east by an alley on the south by land formerly owned by J. P. Shope but now by James Teller, and on the west by public road fronting on said road fifty feet. Thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house and the usual outbuildings being the same lot of ground which J C P. Jones and wife by their deed dated the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1882 recorded in Centre county in Deed Book S. No 2 Page 125 &c. granted and conveyed to said William B. Poorman.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Poorman.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Haines, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a dead hemlock thence by land now or formerly of Jacob Metz and Christian Metz, south sixty-eight and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and fifty eight perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Henry Vonada north fourteen degrees west one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Benjamin Orndorff and Henry Reinhart south eighty-seven and three fourths degrees east one hundred and sixty-six and three-tenths perches to a post, thence by lands now or formerly of Daniel Hosterman and Jacob W. Stover south twelve and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty-four and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and one hundred and twenty one perches and allowance; being the same tract of land which B. F. Yearick and wife Charles W. Wolf and wife, James Vonada and wife, Jane M. Yearick, and Allen M. Yearick, by their deed dated the thirtieth day of March, 1885 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "A No 3" page seventy-eight &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad five hundred feet west of the centre of public road where it crosses said railroad near the station, thence south thirteen degrees east seven hundred and eighty feet by lands formerly of R H. Duncan to a stake, thence south seventy one degrees west two hundred and fifty-eight feet by lands formerly of J. B. Fisher to a stake, thence north thirteen degrees west eight hundred and ten feet by other lands formerly of R H Duncan to a point on the center of said railroad, thence north seventy-seven degrees east two hundred and fifty-six feet along said railroad to the place of beginning, containing four acres and one hundred and eight perches, being the same premises which James A. Beaver Trustee by his deed dated nine eighth, day of September, 1882 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "W No. 2" page 22 &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale; thereon erected four two story frame dwelling houses, together with the customary outbuildings.

Excepting and reserving thereout all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Gregg township Centre county, Pennsylvania, being bounded and described as set forth in a certain release from Daniel Rhoads, Trustee &c., to Philip S. Dale, dated October 11th, A. D. 1890, and recorded in Centre county in Miss Book "K" pages 551 &c., as follows: Beginning at a post one hundred and twenty eight feet west of Spring Mills Creamery Company, thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and sixty three feet to line of street opened, thence south seventy seven degrees west sixty feet north thirteen degrees west one hundred and sixty eight feet to right of way of railroad, thence along said right of way north seventy-seven degrees east sixty feet to the place of beginning.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Dale.

ALSO.

No 1. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak, thence north thirty two degrees east fifty eight perches to a black oak; thence along land of William Dillon north fifty five degrees west fifty-three perches to a post; thence along land of same north twenty eight degrees west twenty eight perches to stones; thence along land of John McDonald south sixty seven degrees west one hundred and two perches to stones; thence south fifty two degrees east one hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty two acres and one hundred perches and allowance.

ALSO

No 2. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak corner, thence north thirty one degrees east thirty perches along land of Robert Robinson to corner in public road; thence north sixty two degrees west six perches to stones on road; thence north forty one degrees west twenty perches to stones on road; thence north thirty one degrees west thirteen perches to stones in road; Thence north twenty five degrees east fifteen perches to stone corner in road; thence north fifty eight degrees west one hundred perches by land of William Resides and John Rook to black oak corner; thence south thirty two degrees west four perches to post; thence south forty nine degrees east seventy six perches by land of Joseph F Williams to dogwood, thence by land of Mark J. Williams south sixty one degrees east seventy six perches to the place of beginning; containing forty acres and allowance Thereon erected a one and one half story frame dwelling, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

No. 3. All that certain tract, tenement or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a rock on the side of the hill south of township road, thence by land of Robert Robison south fifty-five degrees east nineteen and eight-tenth perches to a post; thence north one and one fourth degrees east sixty three and three tenth perches to a post; thence by other land of William Resides south eighty-one and one fourth degrees west twenty two and five tenth perches to a black oak sprout and stone pile, thence by land of William K. Williams and William Resides south thirty four and one fourth degrees west forty seven and seven tenth perches to a rock oak, the place of beginning: containing six acres and two perches, more or less and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain messuage, or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on top of the hill west of E H. Henderson's house, thence by land of Wilson Dillon north forty eight degrees west sixty three perches to stones; thence by land of William Resides south thirty two degrees west sixty nine and four tenth perches to a black oak, now stone; thence by land of Robert Robison north eighty one degrees east eighty two and two-tenth perches to a post the place of beginning. containing twelve acres and ninety two perches

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Resides.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

J. P. CONDO Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1895

1. The first and final account of Mrs. Fanny L. Keller, admx of &c., of J. Will Keller, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. The account of Samuel J. Herring, administrator of &c, of Mary A Oswalt, late of Gregg township, as filed by Horace B. Herring executor of S. J. Herring, deceased.
3. The account of Samuel A Beightol, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.
4. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, trustee to sell the real estate of William Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of J H. Reifsnyder, administrator of &c., of James Reed, late of Millheim boro, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Ira V. Gates, administrator of &c., of Sarah J. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
7. First and final account of J. H. Miller, executor of &c., of Esther A. Garner, late of Ferguson township, deceased
8. The first and final account of W. H. Kochler, administrator of &c, of Susan Kochler, late of Howard township, deceased.
9. First and final account of A. Bratz Beightol, admr. of &c., of Susan Beightol, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of S. U. Harshberger, admr. of &c, of William Fink, late of Taylor township, deceased.
11. The first account of Louisa Hoy, James L Sommerville and John G. Love, executors of &c, of Adam Hoy, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased
12. First and final account of James Harris, executor of &c., of James Fulton, late of Spring township, deceased
13. First and final account of I A. Gates, executor of &c., of Ann E. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of J. C. Mattern administrator of &c, of W. B. Matteru, late of Unionville boro, deceased.
15. The account of B. F. Blair and Felix D. Fogleman, administrators of &c., of John Fogleman, late of Patton township, deceased.
14. The second annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, being the Twenty-eighth annual statement
17. The first and partial account of John Riter executor of &c., of Margaret A. Riter, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
18. The second and final account of Edward C Humes, Jr., administrator of &c., of and trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Wm. H. Humes, late of Bellefonte boro deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of December, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 28th day of January, 1895, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and here in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO, Sheriff.

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Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,

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It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

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THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

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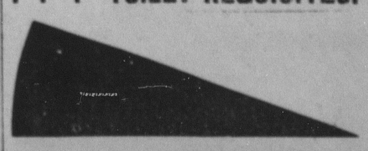

You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

MILLHEIM.

Our Correspondent's Chronicle of the Happenings.

It seems so strange that some people in this town will not clean off their boardwalks, and grumble and growl at others because they do the same. The poor are always the first to clean them and the rich the last.

Bishop Breyfogle, of the Evangelical church, preached on last Sunday to a fair audience, and his sermon was much commented on as being a powerful and impressive one.

Alex. McCoy, of Potters Mills, and a Mr. Henley, of Chester county, were down last week buying cows for the eastern markets. Alex. is quite a hustler and pays good prices for good stock.

B. Walter Kurtz, the superintendent of the Little Sugar Valley Lumber Co., was in town last Saturday, looking after business interests of said co. He says that the Democrats are not all dead, though somewhat down in the mouih.

Drummers Frod Chance, Ed. Simpson, H. B. Markley, E. W. Welsh and a number of others, registered at the Musser house. They all report cold weather and plenty of snow in different parts.

The stove in Musser's cab is appreciated by the traveling public and gives good satisfaction these cold days. Landlord Musser is up with the times.

A party of Millheimers, members of Millheim Castle, K. G. E., were to Spring Mills last Saturday evening at the installation of officers of Centre Castle, and reported having a good time.

It is rumored that a number of pensioners in this locality have had or will have their pensions reduced.

Johnnie Weaver, the tinker from Spring Mills, was seen on our streets last Monday and Tuesday.

Snyder Tobias, who has been sick so long, is not any better, and hopes for his recovery are not very flattering.

The condition of Uriah Reifsnyder is not improving much for the better.

John H. Kerstetter, the builder and contractor, is putting up a saw mill at Milroy for M. Kulp.

Dr. Frank is kept busy night and day attending to the wants of his many patients in Penns, Brush and Sugar valleys.

E. R. Farmer, of Baltimore, a commercial man, is stopping at the Musser house, and during his stay here he formed the acquaintances of a number of our people.

Shady Harter started for Harrisburg Monday afternoon to take in the inauguration of Gov. Hastings.

The thermometer last Sunday morning registered from 6 to 10 degrees below zero, and was intensely cold the entire day. The cold snap has revived the drooping spirits of those persons who had housed no ice during the former cold weather.

John H. Woomer, the harness maker, has given up the idea of moving to Milroy and will stay in town.

Some people are already talking about and wishing that the time was here for public vendues. At such sales many go, not to buy, but to criticize and eat fet kucha and drink hot coffee, which is always in abundance gratis.

Hope It is Not You.

We are nearly through enclosing bills to subscribers in arrears. It is evident that some have lifted the REPORTER a number of years without intending to pay. We may be able to stand being imposed upon sometimes, but we don't want to be imposed upon all the time, hence will be obliged to go over the list soon, and strike off such long standing delinquents. We have acted kindly and indulgently in this matter with them, and had a right to expect we would be fairly dealt with. We have many thanks to such as have acted honorably with the REPORTER.

Wild Turkeys.

On Tuesday a flock of wild turkeys, five in number, two gobblers and three hens, were visiting Benj. Arney's premises, right on the edge of the borough. The deep snow on the mountain caused them to come down to feed.

Shipped them East.

Joshua Potter shipped his dressed pork to Philadelphia this week, at seven cents per pound, delivered. The freight is about 33 cents per 100 lbs.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W SPANGLER,
dec6-6t Administrator. Tusseyville.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

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NONE of the Quay family attended the Hastings inauguration.

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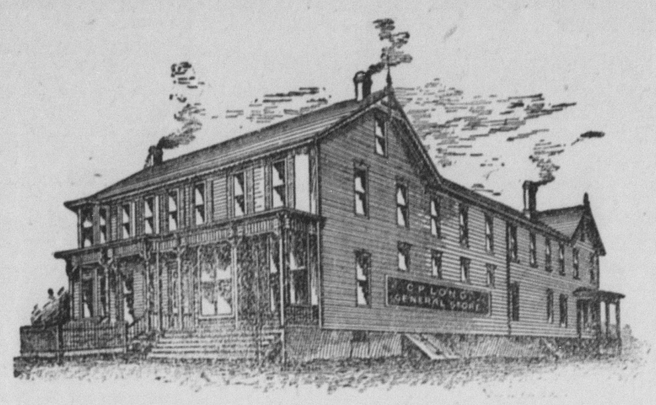

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Must be sold within the next 10 days.

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6,000 lbs. Dressed of Pork.
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I will the highest market prices. Bring anything you have in the above line. Call and see or write by return mail. : : : : : : : : : : : : :

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GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest of living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.12 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.29 a. m., Washington, 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m. Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 34		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10.19 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

All the assets of the Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning Company and of the estate of Ed Hankinson, who went down in the crash of the Union Loan and Trust Company two years ago, have been sold at assignees' sale to the Credits Commutation Company, an organization of the creditors of the institutions involved in that failure. The sale brought $1,00 ,000, wiping out all debts. ——Two Catholic priests fought a duel at Parras, Mexico, with knives about a woman. One priest is dying and the other is in jail. ——A strike was ordered on all the street car lines in Fort Wayne, Indiana, but the men refused to go out. ——A switch engine in the Hannibal yards at Kansas City collided with a Wabash passenger train, and Engineer C. G. Woolman was killed and Fireman J. R. Nettles fatally injured. ——While inside the bucket of a dredge on the river near Savannah doing repair work, J. Chadwick, of Moorehead City, N. C., was crushed to death. The wheel of the engine slightly revolved, throwing the heavy wheels of the bucket together and Chadwick was crushed about the waist. ——At North Berwick, Me., the T. H. Hussey Plow Works were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000, insurance $16,000. ——Elmer Hopping and Herbert Warren, burglars, were arrested at Newark, N. J.

Percy Mason, Abe Mason, Gus Nolan and Dick Murphy, charged with having murdered Emil Benz, a farmer, near Leeds, Mo., last December, were discharged from custody at their preliminary hearing. The state was unable to introduce any evidence which would tend to show that the men had any connection with the crime. ——Thomas Walsh a trusted collector of the Pacific Express Company, has confessed that he stole nearly $2,000 from the company in August last. The money was taken from a package containing $25,000 in transit from Salt Lake to Omaha. Walsh appeared in court in Salt Lake and entered a plea of not guilty. ——Seven masked men blew open the safe in the Belmont Brewery, in Martins Ferry, O., and secured $200. They seized John Brooney, the night watchman, and took his revolver. ——The residence of ex-Councilman Charles A. Thieman in Omaha, Neb., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Thieman perished in the flames. Thieman jumped from a window and saved his life, but sustained a broken leg and was otherwise injured. ——Fire destroyed a row of main buildings in the business portion of Washington, N. J., owned by Elisha Burd. The loss is $12,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the apartments of Dr. H. V. Lattison. ——Judge Pugh overruled the demurrer in the Stevenson Burke eight-million-dollar suit, in Columbus, O. This holds the case in court. Burke wanted it thrown out. The suit is to recover money alleged to have been improperly taken from the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad.

Frank Smith, a notorious diamond robber, escaped from the workhouse in St. Louis. ——The Democratic clubs in many large cities celebrated Jackson Day with banquets and speechmaking. ——The Hon. W. L. Wilson was the orator at the Young Men's Democratic Club, Philadelphia. ——A large number of Knights of Labor assemblies in different parts of the country are reported to have determined to pay no more per capita tax to maintain the present general officers of the order. ——David Dariah's farmhouse, near Noblesville, Ind., was wrecked by a natural gas explosion. His wife was blown to the ceiling, and, falling back on the floor, was badly injured. The son was terribly burned about the head and shoulders. ——Nicholas Weber & Co., manufacturers of morocco, of Lynn, Mass., failed. Liabilities $90,000. ——Elisha Trowbridge was sentenced to prison for ten years at New Haven for shooting his brother. ——The American Tobacco Company, known as the Cigarette Trust, got another decision in the United States Circuit Court at New York against the National Cigarette Company for violation of patents. A stay of judgment will be given, however, until the whole case is decided on appeal. ——Governor McIntyre was inaugurated at Denver. ——Dr. Salmon says there is no pleuro-pneumonia in America.

P. G. McLaughlin, a prominent Board of Trade speculator, dropped dead in Chicago. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. ——Representatives of fifty American firms met in Cincinnati, and organized the National Association of Manufacturers of Corrugated Pipe and Galvanized Eave Troughs, with T. C. Snyder, of Canton, and James A. Miller, of Chicago, as the temporary officers. ——Ada Curray, aged four years, was burned to death while playing in front of the fireplace at her home in Hinton, W. Va. Her parents were away, burying another daughter, and Ada was at the home of a neighbor. ——"Major" Sampson, the member of the notorious Market street gang, who is wanted in Chicago for complicity in the murder of Gus Colliander, the election clerk, shot last election night, is under arrest in New Orleans. ——Robert Macoy, aged eighty, grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State of New York, died at his residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Macoy was the author, compiler and publisher of many books relating to Free Masonry. ——Edward B Carter, the defaulting transfer clerk of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, was sentenced to six years and six months imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary by Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court. Carter pleaded guilty.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

How the Spread of the Pest May Be Prevented in this Country.

The spread of the much discussed Russian thistle in this country and the means of prevention are discussed in a bulletin which has been issued by the Agriculture Department. It was prepared by Assistant Botanist L. H. Dewey, who says that the thistles' already wide distribution east of the Rockies make its continued progress in that region inevitable, but it may yet be excluded from the Pacific States. If, wherever found, it should be killed before it produces seed, during three successive years, the pest would in all probability be exterminated.

The most troublesome means of introduction and rapid distribution is running water—thistles spreading with remarkable rapidity, during the last two years over the irrigated lands in Colorado and Idaho.

MR. CLEVELAND

Makes a Pointed Statement on Hawaiian Matters.

INSINUATIONS DENIED.

In Reply to a Hint Thrown Out in the Senate Debate that the Visit of Hawaiian Royalists Had Connection with Ordering Ships from that Locality.

The Senate debate on Senator Lodge's resolution in regard to Hawaiian matters has elicited a pointed statement from the President.

The attention of the President having been called to a hint thrown out in the Senate discussion that the visit of a certain "committee of royalists from the Hawaiian Islands" was connected in some way with the departure of American ships from that locality, the President said:

"Of course such an insinuation is very absurb. Its propriety and the motive behind it, I am sure, can safely be left to the judgment of fair and right-thinking Americans.

"I am entirely willing that all our people, should know everything I know concerning the visit of the so-called 'committee of royalists.'

"Last year, in the latter part of July, or early in August, three gentlemen from Hawaii arrived here and asked through the Secretary of State my designation of a time when they could have an interview with me, and present a message from the deposed Hawaiian Queen. Though I could not with propriety recognize them, I was not disposed to refuse them personally the courtesy of an audience. Therefore, a future day and hour were fixed for the interview. In the mean time, at my request, transmitted through the Secretary of State, these gentlemen made known the precise purpose of their visit in the following note:

OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT.

"'August 11, 1894.

"'The Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State.

"'Sir: We, the undersigned commissioners, sent by her majesty, Queen Liliuokalani request an audience of the President of the United States. We desire to ask his excellency whether there is any hope for his doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands.

"'J. A. CUMMINS.
"'H. A. WIDEMANN,
"'SAMUEL PARKER.'

"After this note had been submitted to me, I prepared in writing with some care a reply to the question it contained to be read by me to the commissioners at our meeting. I intended to avoid all misunderstanding and misconception by absolutely confining myself to such written reply, of which the following is a copy.

"'Gentlemen:

"'You must permit me to remind you that this interview is not an official one, and instead of receiving you in any representative capacity, I meet you as individuals who have traveled a long distance for the purpose of laying a certain matter before me.

"'You ask me if there is any hope of my "doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands." I suppose that this question is largely prompted by the fact that soon after the overturning of the late government of the Queen I investigated that transaction and was satisfied that there had been such an unjustifiable interference in all of that movement on the part of the representatives of the United States, in its diplomatic and naval service, as to call for correction, not only to rectify what seemed to be a wrong done to others, but also through that rectification to ward off what appeared to be a danger to American honor and probity.

NOTHING NEED BE DONE.

"'Fully appreciating the constitutional limitations of my executive power, and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task.

"'Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the Congress of the United States which had abundant power and authority in the premises. The executive branch of the government was thereby discharged from further duty and responsibility in the matter unless moved thereto by Congressional command. The Congress has both by its action and its omission to act, signified that nothing need be done touching American interference with the overthrow of the government of the Queen.

"'Quite lately a government has been established in Hawaii which is in full force and operation in all parts of the islands. It is maintaining its authority and discharging all ordinary governmental functions. Upon general principles, and not losing sight of the special circumstances surrounding the case, the new government is clearly entitled to our recognition without regard to any of the incidents which accompanied or preceded its inauguration.

"'This recognition and the attitude of the Congress concerning Hawaiian affairs, of course, lead to an absolute denial of the least present or future aid or encouragement on my part to an effort to restore any government heretofore existing in the Hawaiian Islands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.'"

"When the day appointed for the meeting arrived I was confined to my bed by illness and unable to keep my engagement. I therefore signed the paper I had expected to read and it was delivered to the commissioners, who, I believe, returned at once to Hawaii. I never saw any member of this commission or committee and never have had any communication or transaction with any of them, directly or indirectly, except as I have here stated."

THE STATEMENT IN QUESTION.

The statement to which President Cleveland takes exception was made by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in the course of a colloquy with Senator Gray, of Delaware.

"I am told," said Mr. Aldrich, "that a committee of royalists from the Hawaiian Islands came to the United States, and visited Washington, at some time within the past year, and that almost immediately subsequent to their visit to this Capital, the United States ship, which was stationed at the Hawaiian Islands, was withdrawn, and has not been replaced. I do not say that the withdrawal was on account of the visit to Washington of the committee to which I refer, but it was rather a singular circumstance that the vessel should have been withdrawn so closely following the visit of those gentlemen to this city."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Urgent Deficiency bill to the United States Senate. At two o'clock Mr. Pasco (Dem.) of Florida, addressed the Senate on the Nicaragua Canal bill, in which he announced that, while favoring the construction of an interoceanic canal, yet he was opposed to the pending bill.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—The income tax came up for considerable discussion in the United States Senate in the course of the debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill, which contains a provision for carrying the law into operation. Mr. Hill, of New York, offered an amendment designed to afford an opportunity to contest the constitutionality of the act upon which he spoke briefly. Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, also gave notice of several amendments he intends to offer to the bill, one to repeal the income tax, and the others to insert the McKinley tariff act and the woolen schedule. Mr. Caffrey, of Louisiana, commenced his speech on the Nicaraguan Canal bill, but had not completed it when the Senate adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the Senate nearly the whole day was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Hill's amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, designed to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the income tax law. Mr. Hill delivered a long and carefully prepared speech in support of his amendment. Mr. Dubois, of Iowa, followed in support of the appropriation to make the law operative, but soon drifted into a discussion of the silver question.

HOUSE.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—The Carlisle Currency bill, which has been under debate in the House of Representatives for about two weeks, was ditched. The Committee on Rules, in obedience to the decree of the Democratic caucus, brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule until Saturday, when the final vote should be taken, but the supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were unable to order the previous question, the demand therefor being refused first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yea and nay vote by 124 to 129. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 82 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 8 Populists voted against it. After the vote the Diplomatic and Postoffice Appropriation bills were passed. The former carries $1,-552,118, and the latter $89,442,952.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—Most of the day in the House of Representatives was consumed in the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which was passed. Several bills of minor importance relating to steamship matters were passed, and also ten private pension bills.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the House only one bill was considered—a claim of the heirs of Wm. Johnson, of Fayette county, Tenn., for $13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war. Three hours were consumed in debate, but, on account of the opposition, the bill was finally withdrawn. Before the regular order was demanded, nine bills were passed by unanimous consent. Most of them were of minor importance.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

The Yield of Corn Only Once Lower in Thirteen years.—Wheat Average.

The estimates of the area, product and value by States and Territories of the cereal crops, together with those of hay, potatoes and tobacco, have been completed by the statistician of the Agricultural Department and are presented as follows:—

The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1895, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6, against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing States reduced the area harvested for its grain value to 62,582,000 from the 76,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered is 1,212,770,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of $554,719,000.

The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product for the country is 460,267,416 bushels, which is below the average for the five years 1890 to 1894 inclusive. The farm value of the crop is $229,302,025. The area according to revised estimates is 34,882,436 acres. In the revision of acreage the principal changes have been made in the Spring wheat States. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel is 49.1 cents.

The estimates for oats are: Area, 29,023,553 acres; product, 662,036,928; value, $214,816,920; yield per acre, 24.5 bushels. Rye—Area, 1,944,780 acres; product, 26,727,615 bushels; value $13,394,379. Barley—Area 5,170,602 acres; product, 61,400,465 bushels; value, $27,134,147. Buckwheat—Area, 783,232 acres; product, 12,663,200 bushels; value, $7,040,238. Potatoes—Area, 2,737,013 acres; product, 170,787,384 bushels; value, $81,526,787. Hay—Area, 48,321,272 acres; product, 54,874,498 tons; value, $468,578. Tobacco—Area, 523,103 acres; product, 466,078,385 pounds; value, $27,760,730.

SENATORS SENT BACK

Messrs. Harris and Pettigrew Retain Their Seats.

A despatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: A joint caucus of the Democrats of the Senate and House met and nominated Isham G. Harris for United States Senator, E. S. Craig for State treasurer, and James Harris for State comptroller. The caucus then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The nominations are equivalent to an election in each instance.

No action looking to the gubernatorial contest was taken in either house. It is the intention of the Republicans to bring the matter to an issue as soon as possible.

PIERRE, S. D.—The joint Republican caucus of both branches of the South Dakota Legislature convened at noon and unanimously nominated Hon. R. F. Pettigrew as his own successor to the United States Senate. Gen. Selsby, the only other candidate withdrew before the caucus. The nomination will be formally ratified by the Legislature on the 20th instant.

JAPS' CRUEL ACTS.

Tales of the Awful Atrocities of Port Arthur Corroborated.

HELPLESS PEOPLE KILLED.

Troops of Mikado Fired on Women and Children, Mutilated Bodies and Slaughtered Many.—Town Ransacked.

A letter received in London from Mr. Cowan dated Kobe, December 3, substantiates in every detail the first account of the terrible atrocities by the Japanese at Port Arthur. Mr. Cowan says: "What happened after Port Arthur fell into Japanese hands it would have been impossible and even dangerous to report while on the spot. At the earliest possible moment every foreign correspondent escaped from the scene to a place where freedom of speech could be safe. The last sounds we heard were those of shooting, of wanton murder, continued on the fifth day after the great battle. The Chinese had resisted desparately to the last, retreating slowly from cover to cover, until they got right back among the buildings on the outskirts of the town. Then, at last, all resistance ceased; they were thoroughly defeated and made a stampede through the streets, trying to hide or to escape across the country east and west as best they might.

"I was on the brow of a steep hill commanding a close view of the whole town at my feet, with the west port at my back, the Table Fort on my left, Gold Hill Fort and the sea on my right and the Eastern Forts away in front beyond the town. When I saw the Japanese march in, forcing up the streets and into the houses, chasing and killing every live thing that crossed their path, I looked hard for the cause. I saw practically every shot fired, and not one came from any but Japanese. I saw scores of Chinese hunted out of cover, shot down and hacked to pieces and never a man made an attempt to fight. All were in plain clothes, for the soldiers flying from death got rid of their uniforms as they ran. Many went down on their knees, supplicating with heads bent to the ground, and in that attitude were butchered mercilessly by the conquering army. Those who fled were pursued and sooner or later were done to death.

"Gun shots behind us turned our attention to the North Creek, leading into a big lagoon. Here swarms of boats were moving away to the west, loaded to twice their normal limit with panic-stricken fugitives, men, women and children who had stayed too late in the beleaguered town. A troop of Japanese cavalry, with an officer, was at the head of the creek, firing down seaward, slaughtering all within range.

"Another poor wretch rushed out at the back of the house as the invaders entered the back door promiscuously. He got into a back lane and a moment later found himself cornered between two fires. We could hear his cry for quarter as he bowed his head in the dust three times. The third time he rose no more but fell on his side, bent double in a posture of petition for the greatly vaunted mercy of the Japanese who stood ten paces off and exultantly emptied their guns into him. More of these piteous deaths we saw, unable to stay the hands of the murderers until, sick and saddened beyond the power of words to tell, we slowly made our way in the gathering gloom down the hill, picking a path through the rifle pit, thick with Chinese cartridge cases and back to headquarters. There, at the Chinese general's pavilion, facing the spacious parade ground. Field Marshal Oyama and all his officers assembled and strains of strange music from a military band, now weird, characteristic of a Japanese march, now a lively French waltz and ending with the impressive national anthem, 'Kaminoga,' and a hugh roar from 20,000 throats of Banzai Nippon. All were overflowing with enthusiastic patriotism and delight of the day's work done, the splendid triumph after the hard-fought fight.

"None of the Japanese dreamed that their guests from the West were filled with horror, indignation and disgust. Robbed of our sleep on the eve of the battle and utterly exhausted, we lay long next morning until the sound of shooting aroused us. To our surprise and dismay we found that the massacre of Wednesday, which might have been explained, though certainly not excused, on the ground of excitement in the heat of the battle and flush of victory and the knowledge of dead comrades mutilated was being continued in cold blood now. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday was spent by the soldiery in murder and pilage. Bodies of men were strewn in the streets in hundreds, perhaps thousands, for we could not count; some with not a limb unsevered, some with heads hacked and cross-cut and split lengthwise, some ripped open, not by chance, but with careful precision, down and across, disembowled and dismembered.

"Meanwhile every building in the town was throughly ransacked. What was worth taking was taken and the rest destroyed."

BURGLARS ROBBED A BANK.

Vault of the Merchants's National Bank at Defiance Opened With Dynamite.

It was discovered at noon that the Merchants' National Bank, of Defiance, Ohio, had been robbed by professional burglars. When the officials came to open the bank the combinations of the outside door would not work. An expert was called and discovered that the door of the safe in the vault had been blown off, the cash box blown open and the funds of the bank were gone.

C. E. Hooker, the cashier, refuses to make a statement as to the loss of the bank, but it is supposed that about $10,000 in cash was carried away. There was nothing to show that burglars had been in the room, but the expert found that wooden pins had been used in the combination of the outside door and for that reason it would not work.

CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS was the first woman publisher. She has been in business since 1814, and is still at it in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Pittsburg Miners' Convention adjourned at Pittsburg after demanding that the operators live up to their agreement to arbitrate the rate question.

The Bethelehem Iron Company has secured the contract to make 1,500 tons of armor plate for the Russian Government and work will be begun at once.

The building and loan associations of Chester met and protested against the proposed State tax on such corporations.

Turtle Creek, near Braddock, was visited by a fire which caused a loss of $50,000.

An entire freight train on the Fall Brook Railroad, near State Run, was buried in a snowslide.

Clyde W. Pawling, of New Milton, shot his wife and baby through the head and then hanged himself. The baby will die but the wife may recover.

The Schuylkill County Committee announced a general reduction of assessments.

Ex-Senator Samuel Newall, of Colorado, journeyed from Norristown from his western home for the purpose of thrashing E. C. McPherson, of that place. He accomplished his purpose.

No definite action was taken by the Pittsburg Miners' Convention on the rate question. An immediate strike is not probable.

Thomas B. Albert, of the Sixteenth Regiment, was found dead on his company's rifle range at Bradford, with a bullet through his heart.

Three members of an Italian gang of counterfeiters were arrested at Connelsville.

Adam Burke and Charles Dietzel were entombed behind a big mass of coal in the Richardson Colliery at Glen Carbon.

Important tests were completed at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at State College upon silage products.

A movement is afoot to get the Legislature to authorize the election of another Judge in Delaware county.

A deaf and dumb inmate of the Pittsburg Poor House recovered his hearing and speech during a severe thunder storm.

The Sheriff seized the property of the Penn Anthracite Coal Company at Natalie upon an attachment of the Packer estate executors.

A fire in Union City wiped out the principal business block, and falling walls severely injured several firemen.

The price of oil reached the dollar market in Pittsburg for the first time in five years.

Citizens of Braddock and McKeesport held mass meetings and protested against the "Greater Pittsburg" plan because it would increase their taxes.

Six foreigners were seriously and one fatally injured by an explosion of gunpowder at Uniontown.

Frank Adams, the young man who is charged with passing bogus checks in many State towns, was arrested at Pittsburg.

A movement was begun at Pittsburg to organize a State association of banks and bankers.

Two jurors and a spectator in court at Pittsburg were sent to jail for contempt of court.

The Carnegie Steel Company has broken the strike at the Edgar Thompson Works at Braddock.

Adeline Pettebone and Joseph Hill, of Wilkes-Barre, were drowned in the river of that place while participating in a skating carnival.

An avalanche of snow almost buried a freight train on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad west of Lock Haven.

Mrs. Michael Norman, of Forest City, Susquehanna county, was arrested for trying to poison her husband and three other persons. She confessed the crime.

Various towns report heavy rains, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many rivers are rapidly rising and trouble is feared.

Secretary McBryde, of the United Mine Workers, sent a letter to the Pittsburg Coal operator's Association, criticising it for its recent refusal to arbitrate on the wage scale.

Alfred Hendricks, a Pine Grove Township farmer, aged about sixty years, was recently kicked in the face and abdomen by a vicious mule.

Monroe Willirout, of Merchantsville, died from the result of injuries received in falling from a building a week ago.

The chief of the York city fire department has made public his report for the year 1894. During the year 35 alarms were turned in with only a total loss of $24,771.00.

There is great distress among the anthracite coal miners around Wilkes-Barre owning to the short time made by them during December.

Judge Clayton entered upon his third term of office at Media as Judge in Delaware County, and granted twenty liquor applications.

The Republicans of Wayne county in convention at Honesdale nominated Homer Green for Congress to succeed the late M. B. Wright.

Judge John G. Love, the successor to Judge A. G. Furst as President Judge, in Bellefonte district, was sworn into office.

David Thomas, aged 20, a driver boy in the Kingston Coal Company's No. 2 Colliery, fell under a trip of cars and was burned to death.

The York County Auditors met for organization and elected the following officers President, Joseph L. Henderson; Secretary J. L. Heiges; Clerk, U. A. Myers; Counsel W. H. Sitler.

Residents of Lower Luzerne County at a meeting in Hazleton passed resolutions instructing legislative representatives to push the scheme for a new county, to be called Quay county.

Battery C, N. G. P., opened its new armory at Phoenixville with elaborate ceremonies.

Judge Charles E. Taylor, of Franklin, who attempted to shoot Deputy Sheriff Shoemaker, is seriously ill and the warrant for his arrest has not been served.

A movement is on foot in Pittsburg to have a State Department of Charities provided for by the Legislature.

United Mine Workers are organizing in the Hazleton district and there is talk of a strike.

The miners of the Pittsburg district met in convention at Pittsburg and re-elected President Cairns.

THERE is great distress along the valley of the Rio Grande for about 200 miles east of El Paso, Texas, because of a lack of water.

BREAD RIOTS.

Two Thousand Workingmen Demolished Stores.

MADE RECKLESS BY HUNGER

Police Force of Sixty Men was Powerless to Suppress the Outbreak—The Common People Starving—Marines Saved the City.

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., says:—This city was for two hours in possession of a mob, which looted several stores and terrorized citizens. The situation is both alarming and deplorable. The colony is being torn by enemies without and by enemies within, and the crisis has been precipitated by the Goodridge-Morine government. Incendiary appeals were made during the afternoon by reckless leaders to a great gathering of the unemployed workingmen, and these men made desperate by want and their wives and children famished by hunger, at once took the law into their own hands and started a bread riot.

The mob marched to Water street, looted a number of stores and carried away the provisions. The police were unable to cope with the frenzied rabble, and a large force of armed sailors and marines was landed from the British warship Tourmaline to assist in putting down the violent demonstrations which was accomplished. Further disturbance and depredations are feared at any hour. One noticeable effect of the trouble is the almost entire absence of drunkenness. It is a proverb that Newfoundlanders can always get money to buy drink when unable to procure food, but it is phenomenal that nearly all of the working class have been sober.

Troubles were brewing at an early hour, when at an assemblage of the unemployed it was agreed to wait upon the commander of the Tourmaline, who had promised to use his influence with the authorities in securing relief for the thousands of destitute. He reported to them that his efforts were fruitless, and he suggested that they wait on the Governor. The men were wild at the announcement and violence seemed imminent. They reformed their ranks, a dejected, half-starved appearing crowd of close on to 1000, marched to the Goverement house and waited in the square outside while a deputation was received by the Governor. There was continuous howling and a wild, riotous scene outside the house while the committee was in conference with his Excellency, and when they returned to their comrades in hunger they reported that the Governor announced that the Government was considering measures of relief and that he advised them to call upon the city authorities for food to meet their immediate want pending action by the Government. This was but a firebrand for the crowd, which was soon transformed into a howling, violent mob.

With a rush the mob, now swollen to over 200 men, made for the city building where the officials of the city government denied them admission. Fired on by wild speeches of their leaders, they dashed upon the officers, broke down the doors and crowded into the corridors, forcing the police guard of a dozen men to seek safety in flight, and the building was at the mercy of the mob. The few Assemblymen beat a hasty retreat, for it was evident their lives were in danger in the face of such a reckless mob. A summons was sent for further police assistance, and soon fifty men appeared with clubs and drawn revolvers and drove the intruders out of the corridors. Then the doors of the Assembly Building were barricaded. The mob speedily dispersed as a report was spread that the armed marines were being landed and that there would be bloodshed unless everybody repaired to their homes.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

After a Long Fight for Life Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Henshaw Are Fatally Wounded.

Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Henshaw, Methodists, living at Belleville, Ind., fifteen miles west of Indianapolis on the Vandalia Road, was killed by burglars at an early hour the other morning.

Mrs. Henshaw was awakened by the burglars, who had entered through the kitchen. As they turned to leave she jumped out of bed and grappled with one of the men. Mrs. Henshaw was dragged to the porch, where the burglars shot her through the head with a revolver and she fell, fatally wounded.

The noise had awakened Mr. Henshaw, who jumped up and went for the other thief. The thief was grabbed by Mr. Henshaw, just as he was going out of the back door. The two men fought clear into the middle of the road, where the burglar overpowered the preacher, and after shooting him through the hip stabbed him no less than twelve times with a dirk knife.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood and crowds are scouring the country in search of the robbers. The police of Indianapolis have been enlisted in the search and bloodhounds have been sent to the scene.

WHISKEY STILL TRAGEDY.

A Famous Moonshiner and a Drummer Killed.

Meager details reached Memphis, of a double killing in Hardin County, Tenn. Gus Thomas, the most famous and desperate of Southern moonshiners by a commercial traveler named Steele, who was in turn shot to death by a party of Thomas' friends. The drummer was taken for a revenue spotter and the tragedy followed. Thomas brutally murdered Dr. Martin, of Kentucky at Red Sulphur Springs a week ago, and is also the same person whose arrest was attempted by Marshal Brown and posse, of Memphis, a couple of years ago, when that officer was seriously wounded and one of his deputies, named Garner, was slain.

A TRAIN on the Fitchburg Railroad at Keene, N. H., ran into a sleigh containing Charles Brooks, aged 60, his daughter Ada, about 25, and Tendis Bergoyne, a boy about 15. All three were instantly killed.

CRY OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Have you thought, in your moments of triumph,
O you that are high in the tree,
Of the days and nights that are bitter—
So bitter to others and me?
When the efforts to do what is clever
Result in a failure so sad,
And the clouds of despondency gather
And dim all the hopes that we had?

Have you thought, when the world was applauding
Your greatness, whatever it be,
Of the tears that in silence were falling—
Yes, falling from others and me?
When the hardest and latest endeavors
Appeared to be only in vain,
And we've curtained our eyes in the night time
Indiff'rent to waking again?

For it wants but little reflection,
And you'll be the first to agree
That the favors in which you are basking
Are darkness to others and me.
And it's hard when you lie in the sunshine
Of fortune so smiling indeed.
If you have not a thought for the many
Who'll never—can never succeed.

—[Pall Mall Budget.

A Pair of Bloomers.

Before bicycling became a craze with women there never had been even so much as the shadow of a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Cranston. But after Mrs. Cranston bought a bicycle and learned to ride well there was a disagreement which came very near breaking up a happy home. They had been married three years, and they had often said their married life had been one long honeymoon.

Tom had yielded so readily to all of his wife's whims that she had unconsciously gained an opinion that her word was to him like the laws of the Medes and the Persians.

But the idea was all knocked to pieces when one morning as they sat at breakfast Mrs. Cranston said:

"Tom, I'm going to order my dressmaker to make a suit of bloomers for me to-day. I do so much bicycling now that skirts are too heavy for me."

"What!" shouted Tom, dropping his spoon in the oatmeal and spattering milk all over his neektie, looking at her as though she had announced that she was going to commit suicide.

Mrs. Cranston also dropped her spoon and looked in surprise at her husband.

"I said," she repeated, "that I was going to get a bloomer suit. What strikes you as particularly strange about that?"

"What strikes me as particularly strange?" he repeated, with a wild look in his eyes. "Do you think for one instant that I will allow my wife to race around town looking like a lithograph of a variety entertainment? Not much."

"But, Tom," said Louise, in a tone that had never failed to persuade her husband that she was right and that he was wrong, "I don't see why I can't have bloomers. Mrs. Kynaston and Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Jenkins all wear them and their husbands don't object, so why should you?"

"It makes no difference why I should," said Tom, doggedly. "I don't intend to have my friends on the exchange coming to me and saying: 'Tom, I see your wife 's wearing bloomers.' Not if I know it."

"But, Tom," she began, "I——"

"Oh, don't talk any more nonsense, Louise," he broke in. "I am sick of it. You shan't wear bloomers, so that settles it," and Mr. Cranston, whose appetite had been taken entirely away by his wife's announcement, got up from the table and started for the door.

"Good-by," he called from the hall, and then the door slammed, and Louise sat at the breakfast table wondering how it was that she had never before known that her husband had a will of his own.

She had told all of her friends, only the day before, that she would be wearing bloomers within a week, and when they had suggested that her husband might object she had said:

"What! Tom object? Why, he never objects to anything."

And now Tom had absolutely refused to allow her to wear them, with a facial expression which showed that he would not stop short of the divorce courts to prevent it.

Finally she arose from the table and went to her room.

She had an id-a which she thought, if properly carried out, would gain Tom's consent to the wearing of bloomers. She wrote a hurried note to her dressmaker ordering a bloomer suit of a pattern which she had already selected, and then donned her old bicycle suit to pay a call on Mrs. Kynaston, who had a husband who did not object to bloomers.

She told her troubles to the vivacious Mrs. Kynaston, who was not sparing in her sympathy for the poor friend who had a narrow-minded husband who objected to a convenient bicycle dress.

'Why, how foolish of him," she said. "I don't believe the poor man has ever seen a proper bicycling costume. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll all go bicycling this afternoon, and come back by your house at just the time your husband gets home, and he will see what a bloomer suit looks like."

And so the bicycle party was arranged, and when Thomas Cranston arrived at his house that evening he saw five women riding in front of the house and four of them were in full bloomer costume. The fifth, who wore skirts, was his wife.

He was not so badly shocked as he thought he would be, and he wished that he had not been so decided in his refusal of his wife's request, but he made up his mind that it would be unmanly to yield after his remarks of the morning, and so with a bow to his wife and her companions, he went indoors and began to dress for dinner.

That night Louise again broached the subject of bloomers, but her husband silenced her by saying:

"Now, see here, Louise, don't speak to me about bloomers again. You may go in for women's rights if you like, and you may wear standing collars and men's waistcoats, but you shall not wear trousers, even if bicycling does justify it in your eyes."

"Trousers!" cried Louise, indignantly, "who said anything about trousers? I was talking about bloomers."

"I know you were," said Mr. Cranston, "and please don't talk about them any more. I'm tired of it, and I won't hear it mentioned again."

The next morning when Mr. Cranston put on his coat to start for his office his wife called him back and said:

"Tom, I'll promise you never to mention bloomers again, but if you ever change your mind about them, please tell me, for I'm really very anxious to wear them."

The smile which for twenty-four hours had been absent from Tom Cranton's face came again, and he kissed his wife.

"That's a dear good girl, Louise," he said. "I hated to refuse your request, but really I don't like the idea of your wearing those things. And now if there is anything else you want me to do for you just name it, and I'll do it."

He went away, but returned in a moment and called out:

"Oh, Louise, I'm going to a dinner at the club to-night, and I want you to have my dress suit handy when I come home. Goodby."

"Now, then," said Louise, as she went up-stairs, "I'll see if I can't make Mr. Tom change his opinion about bloomers. That promise of his was the very thing I wanted."

The hour longed for by both came at last. Tom entered the house and rushed to his room to put on his dress suit.

"Oh, Tom!" Louise called, while he was dressing, "come down here; I want you to redeem your promise of this morning, and do me a favor."

"All right," he called; "I'll be down in a minute and I'll keep my promise."

He found his wife sitting on the floor with a dress pattern in front of her and dress goods scattered all around.

"Well, what's all this?" he asked. "Are you making a rag carpet? What is it you want me to do for you? If it's to clean up all this mess here I shall refuse, for I have some work to do next week."

"No," she said, laughing, "I don't want you to clean up the mess and I'm not making rag carpet. I'm making a bicycle dress, which I must have early to-morrow morning, and I want you to let me drape the skirt on you so that it will hang all right."

"But, Louise," he objected, "I've got to go out to that dinner at 8 o'clock, and it's now nearly 7. I won't have time. Let the dress go for to-night."

"I can't let it go, for I must have it to-morrow morning," she insisted. You've promised to do what I asked, and now when I want you to do a little thing like this you refuse, and I think it's real mean."

Mrs. Cranston stood up holding a pattern in one hand and an unfinished dress in the other, and looked as though she were about to burst into tears.

"Oh, come now, Louise," he said, impatiently. "Can't you see that your request is trivial and unreasonable, and I must go to that dinner."

The tears that had seemingly been held back with such an effort now became visible and rolled down her cheeks.

"I think it's mean," she sobbed. "You promised to do anything I wanted you to, and now you won't keep your word. I've cut up my other dress, and the bicycle party is of just as much importance as your old dinner."

Mr. Cranston looked grave. He did not want to lose that dinner and he didn't want to break his promise.

"How long will this fitting business last?" he questioned, after several moments' silence, broken only by the sobbing of his wife.

"About half an hour," she replied, brightening up a little.

"Well, then, hurry up," said Cranston, throwing off his coat and standing erect. "Bring the thing here."

And so the gown was put on Mr. Cranston, and Louise dropped on one knee and began pinning the draperies in a hurried manner.

"You see, Tom," she said, as she tucked up the first fold and surveyed it with a critical eye, "this is of the greatest importance to me and I know you will help me out."

"Um," was the only answer her husband made. He was looking straight at the clock and wondering how it was that the minute hand was moving so fast.

He thought that the clock must be out of order. He pulled out his watch and saw that the minute hand there moved with the same railroad speed, and it was 7:30 o'clock.

"Are you anywhere near through?" he asked impatiently.

She shook her head and turned her attention to the dress. Tom fumed as he noticed that it was now 7.45.

"Have you any idea how soon you will be through?" he asked with a forced calmness.

"Not the slightest," she replied, in a voice that was either muffled by pins or laughter. Tom couldn't tell which, for she was stooping and studying the hem of the dress.

At that moment the door opened, and Mr. Kynaston, the husband of Mrs. Cranston's bloomer-wearing friend, threw open the door and stood gazing in open-mouthed astonishment.

"Why, Tom," he said, when he recovered himself, "I thought you were going to call for me if you left downtown first? You know you told me so, and said if I got ready first I was to come here and walk right in. Are you going to the dinner?"

"This will be all over the exchange to-morrow," groaned Tom inwardly. "Yes, I'm going to the dinner if Louise ever gets through with this miserable skirt," he added, aloud.

"Oh, nonsense, why don't she wear bloomers? Come on. We are late already," said his friend.

"Louise," whispered Cranston, "if you'll call my promise off you may have bloomers or anything else you want."

"Oh, you dear, good boy," cried Louise, with well-feigned surprise. "Go to your dinner. Now hurry or you'll be late."

Then Tom, after kissing her goodby, rushed off to the club.

Louise put on her bonnet and went to Mrs. Kynaston's house.

"Katie," she cried, as her friend welcomed her at the door. "I'm to have bloomers.'

And then she told the story of the manner in which her husband had been induced to change his mind.

And she said in conclusion: "I bought the bloomers yesterday, and I'll wear them to-morrow."

"You really cried, did you?" asked Mrs. Kynaston. "Well, Louise, if you went in for woman suffrage we would have it in twenty-four hours. Talk about men's executive ability! Why I believe you could make your husband wear bloomers himself."

A CRANBERRY BOG.

How the Berries Are Grown on Cape Cod.

The men, women and children of Cape Cod, Mass., earn considerable money every autumn by picking cranberries in the bogs. A large portion of the cape is bog land, which was practically worthless a few years ago. Thousands of acres have been reclaimed and extensive cranberry bogs constructed at a cost of from $250 to $300 a acre.

There is now a cranberry belt extending along the north shore of Buzzard's Bay and the southern part of Cape Cod. This region has become one of the greatest cranberry-growing districts of the world.

The cranberry growers make great preparations for the small army of people which must be housed and fed during the picking season. The accommodations are rude and primitive. Some of the pickers live in board cabins, but most of them dwell in tents. It is a curious and novel sight to see several hundred pickers in camp about the swamps.

The cranberry pickers are out in the bogs soon after daylight, and they remain as long as they can see a berry. In large cranberry bogs, where several hundred people are at work, the pickers are divided into companies, each company consisting of 120 persons. The company is in charge of a "boss," who keeps account of the amount each picker gathers during the day.

The bog is lined off into rows with twine, and each picker has a strip about three feet wide, which must be picked clean. The pickers, men, women and children of all ages, work along the bog on their knees. The berries are usually gathered from the vines by hand, although a picking machine is sometimes used. When pickers are scarce the berries are raked off with a garden rake.

The pickers are paid by the measure, which is a broad 6-quart pail. The price paid is from eight to ten cents a measure. The amounts which pickers will gather in a day vary from 150 to 250 quarts. Some of the most expert workers, when the yield is heavy, have been known to garner sixty-five measures, or 300 quarts of cranberries in a day.

There are always many boys and girls in the bogs picking berries, and when they work together time flies rapidly. After the day's work is done young couples are seen walking home hand in hand. The tots are carried in father's or mother's arms. The cranberry season lasts about three weeks, and when it is over the children are sent back to school and their lessons. Many of them are sorry that the vacation is at an end.

Suicidal Impulse.

Is the impulse to suicide incurable? Not directly. It depends on family, on race, on the strain of that competition which marks our advancing civilization. Of these the first two are ineradicable, though doubtless capable of being modified in the course of generations through judicious marriage. The third is, for the mass of men, unattainable, yet individuals who know that they have a hereditary taint might, of their own free will, withdraw from those occupations which rouse the nervous system to abnormal excitement, and even at the sacrifice of some of the world's goods lead wholesome lives, which would give the murderous instinct less chance to conquer them. Physical weakness, especially that resulting from overstrain, betrays and weakens the control over the mental flaw. 'Tis the old story. The mens sana cannot permanently dwell except in the corpus sanum.

BUILDER OF WAR SHIPS.

The Chicago, Charleston, Cincinnati and Other Ships that Tell of Him.

Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, Chief of the Construction Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in which department there are between eleven hundred and twelve hundred men constantly employed, is admirably equipped in all respects for the responsible and practical duties of that position. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the methods of shipbuilding of both the old and the new navy. As a constructor he has passed successfully through the evolutionary period of men-of-war construction, and he is also familiar with the work of the ship yards of Europe.

Constructor Fernald, whose name is connected with the construction of so many of Uncle Sam's finest ships, is an exceedingly modest man, withal. His relations with master workmen and many of the journeymen employes are unusually cordial, and he misses no opportunity to advance the interests of steady and capable men. He prepared the preliminary plans for the steel cruiser Chicago and the Dolphin, and as a member of this Board he also engaged in the supervision of these ships, as well as of the cruisers Boston and Atlanta while they were under construction.

The Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, was the scene of Constructor Fernald's labor in 1887, where he was ordered to supervise the construction of the cruiser Charleston, which was then about to be built. While on the Pacific coast he had charge of building also the cruiser San Francisco, and of the beginning of the Olympia and the Monterey.

In May, 1891, Mr. Fernald took charge of the construction department at the New York Navy Yard.

Within the period embraced in his present assignment more ships have received extensive repairs at this yard, and more men have been kept constantly at work here than at any period in the history of the station since the war. Under his care the new and handsome cruiser Cincinnati has been almost wholly built, and it is claimed that as far as workmanship, general design of fitting and finish are concerned this ship has no superiors and few equals. The battle ship Maine has been brought almost to completion under his charge.

Mr. Fernald was a member of the Stability Board, which was convened to remedy faults of design, and it was at his suggestion that the new gunboats, the Machias and the Castine, were ordered to be cut in two and lengthened. This novel and difficult work was done under his charge in a remarkably short time. The Machias is now on her way to China, and the Castine is ready for sea.

GENESIS OF INVENTION.

How Things We Are Familiar With Came Into Use.

The mole-board was first placed on a plow in Gaul. At first two mole-boards were used, to throw both right and left.

The hand spinning, with spindle and whorl, is the same the world over and identical with that shown in Egyptian paintings 3,500 years old.

The Roman legionary troops wore a sort of knee breeches. The signs of tunic and breeches makers have been found in Pompeii.

The earliest spade-shaped instrument is found in the Egyptian monuments. It is a stick with a point flattened and broadened.

The discovery of iodine was accidentally made by Courtois, a French soap-maker, who found the new substance in the ash of seaweed.

The power of steam was discovered by a Florentine officer, who was idly experimenting with a glass bottle and a few drops of water.

The famous Tyrian purple dye was rediscovered by a lover who desired to gratify his sweetheart's desire for a dress of a new shade of color.

Vaucanson's inventive genius was aroused by peeping through a chink in the wall of his mother's room at a clock in an adjoining apartment.

A repeating petronel, on the principle of the modern Colt's revolver, was in use in England during the war of Charles I. and his Parliament.

The descriptions given by Strabo, of the osier houses of the Gauls and Britons, might be applied to human habitations in Central Africa today.

Hoes made of clam or oyster shells, tortoise shells, obsidian, and even of the teeth of various animals, have been found in many parts of the world.

The "House of Fame," by Chaucer is a curiously accurate description of the Crystal Palace, London, built over 400 years after the poem was written.

The germ of the trumpet, and all instruments of the trumpet family, was the cow's horn, used by savages as a signal, or to furnish noise at their feasts.

The hand-mill, composed of two flat circular stones, was in use almost all over the world until the fifteenth century. It was commonly worked by women.

For many ages the Chinese have had an irrigating machine, consisting of a trough and an endless chain of buckets which carry the water up an inclined plain.

Berthollet made the discovery of a new bleaching process by accidentally noticing the corks with which he had stopped the bottles containing his chlorine gas.

KID GLOVES.

Facts About the Skins Which Cover the Hands.

Barefooted boys and hens form a curious partnership in the making of a pair of fine gloves.

They work together in preparing the skins for the hands of the fashionable woman, who rushes to the stores every time a new shade of glove is announced.

Thousands of dozens of hens' eggs are used in curing the hides, and thousands of boys are employed to work the skins in clear water by treading on them for several hours.

When a woman buys a pair of gloves she speaks of her purchase as "kids." If the clerk who sold her the "kid" gloves knew the secrets of the glove-making business he might surprise his fair customer by telling her that those beautiful, soft, smooth-fitting "kid" gloves came from the shoulders and belly of a three-weeks'-old colt whose neck was slit on the plains of Russia, and whose tender hide was shipped with huge bundles of other colts' hides to France, where they were made up into "kid" gloves. Or he might, with equal regard to the truth, tell her that those gloves in the other compartment once darted from tree to tree in South America on the back of a ring-tailed monkey. And if he made the rounds of the store and could distinguish one skin from another he could point out "kid" gloves made from the skins of kangaroos from Australia; lambs and sheep from Ohio, or Spain, or England; calves from India, muskrats from anywhere, musk oxen from China and other parts of Asia; rats, cats and Newfoundland puppies.

But the little Russian colt, the four-footed baby from the plains where the the Cossacks live, the colt from the steppes of Siberia, where horses are raised by the thousand, supply the skins which are the favorites at the present with the glove-makers. Experts say that the colt-skin makes a better, stronger, finer glove than real kidskin, and as the colt is a little fellow, only three weeks old when he is killed, but a small amount of skin can be made into gloves, so that the price is about as high.

But, after all, the real kid, the lively infant of the goats which live in France, Switzerland, Spain and Italy, furnishes the best, finest and most expensive gloves, and nearly 10,000,000 kids are sacrificed every year in order that women and men may cramp their hands in wrinkleless, delicate-hued gloves.

Flying Machines.

Hiram S. Maxim gave a most interesting account of his "Experiments in Aeronautics" at the Society of Arts on Wednesday. He said he had soon found a balloon in any form was out of the question for the propulsion of a flying machine, which ought at least to be able to travel at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. At that speed a small aeroplane lifts more for its weight than a balloon, and requires much less to propel it. Mr. Maxim laid down a light railway track from which to drive the machine into the air. After many experiments he found that a well-made aeroplane could carry as much as 133 pounds to the horse-power. As the efficiency of the machine depends on its rigidity, it is not easy to make a large aeroplane, but Mr Maxim succeeded in constructing a machine the framework of which consisted of strong, thin steel tubes, stayed with strong steel wires. There was a fore and aft rudder, both connected with the same windlass. At first the large machine would not carry 28 pounds per horse-power, but the inventor has no doubt that it will soon be able to carry even 100 pounds. With only 50 pounds a machine could travel between 500 and 600 miles; and Mr. Maxim thinks it possible to maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour. When the machine is perfectly developed, a moderately level field will serve as well as a railway track. The aerial navigator, when he reaches his destination, will touch the ground while moving forward, and the machine will stop after sliding on the ground for a short distance. What remains for Mr. Maxim to do is to study and develop the art of navigating the machine.

Napoleon Phonographed.

A peripatetic exhibitor of the phonograph in Holland seems determined to outdistance all competitors as regards the excellence of his records. He was exhibiting the machine in the streets of Utrecht, and a number of customers were listening to selections of tunes. Suddenly the tune ceased, and there was a pause. Then in a loud, clear tone was heard the one word, "Halt!" delivered in a tone bespeaking authority. "What is that?" asked one of the listeners. "That," was the reply, "is the voice of Napoleon Bonaparte giving an order at the battle of Waterloo!"

Electric Wires.

Some writer very aptly likens the nerves to electric wires, and the general working of their system to that of electric cars. A man who "slips his trolley" like Mr. Jeremiah Enev, 1812 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., will need something better than even a galvanic battery to set him all right. Mr. Enev found that something in the following way: "I suffered," he says, "a long time with neuralgia in the head. I gave St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial and am entirely cured." In this way the great remedy acts as a motorman to restore broken wires, and sets the system to perfect action.

There are about 100,000 islands, large and small, scattered over the oceans. America alone has 5500 around its coasts.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

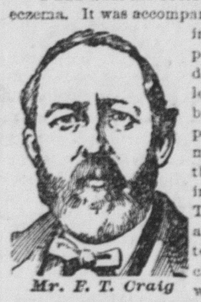
The "Ministry of Old Boots" supply 30,000 garments and 2000 pairs of boots to the needy ones of London annually.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The Russians make a soup of sardines. It is said to be as rich as the Rothschilds.

TERRIBLE ITCHING SORES

"I had what the doctor pronounced to be eczema. It was accompanied by severe itching, and my limbs pained me a good deal and were swollen. I became all broken out with pimples. This caused me to scratch, and the eruptions turned into one solid sore. The disease spread all over my body. After consulting physicians, my attention was called to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I concluded to give it a trial. This was in April, 1892, and I continued faithfully with it until Christmas, 1893. At the same time I took the medicine, I ate anything that suited my appetite.



Mr. F. T. Craig

I Am Now Cured

and have no signs of the disease except a little inflamed color where the sores gathered. My affliction is healed; I feel like myself again." F. T. CRAIG, Halifax, Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

You are all right
IF!
your Stomach, Liver and Bowels are performing their functions properly. . . . .
IF NOT!
ARipans Tabule will do the work
EASILY Carried in Pocket Taken.
50 Cents a Box. At Druggists.

LINENE REVERSIBLE
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They sit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents. A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

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! HIGHEST AWARD !
"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE."
IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD
Has justly acquired the reputation of being
The Salvator for
INVALIDS and The-Aged.
AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and
CHILDREN
A superior nutritive in continued Fevers,
And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases;
often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition **that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;**—
And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.
Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 17.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

REBUILDING SALE, JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1, '95

Having leased the adjoining room, partitions must come down, counters changed and the two rooms fitted for

THE NEW RACKET!

This extraordinary occasion will necessitate the moving of our our immense stock to

Make Way for the Carpenters

And the best way we know to move it, is to cut prices down to the safety line, and make it to the interest of the people of Centre county to come from far and near. Nuf Ced.

U Touch the Button;
We'll Do the Rest.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Wes. Henney, who is working at DuBois, Pa., came home on Monday.

—Dr. VanValzah, Spring Mills' prominent physician, was in town on Monday.

—Robert M. Foster and wife, of State College, were in town last Saturday.

—Chris. H. Murray, law student with Beaver & Dale, Bellefonte, was home over Sunday.

—Miss Flora Love left Saturday on a week's visit to friends in Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg.

—M. C. Gephart, the popular and gentlemanly music dealer of Millheim, was a pleasant caller in our sanctum.

—Postmaster S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville, braved the piercing cold on Monday, and was in town doing business.

—Mr. Samuel Homan, one of Farmers Mills' representative men, made the REPORTER a pleasant call last Friday.

—Mrs. Port Odenkirk and Miss Alda Sankey, were visiting friends in Harrisburg, this week, and attending the inauguration.

—Mr. William Goodhart, who is farming near Spring Mills, gave the REPORTER a call yesterday afternoon, while in town.

Our venerable friend, James Evans, of Gregg tp., now 82 years of age, was in town on Monday and gave us a warm hand-shake.

—Mr. M. F. Rossman, a prosperous and practical farmer of near Tusseyville, gave this office a call last Friday, while he was transacting business in town.

—Mr. J. B. Royer, of Centre Hill, was a caller at the REPORTER office, Monday. His son Elmer, of Bellefonte, has been home for several days suffering with a slight illness.

—Landlord David Ruhl, of the Spring Mills house, was shaking hands with Centre Hall friends on Saturday. He is one of the best landlords in these parts, and his house is very popular.

The Weather.

Had a snow storm last Saturday night, with about 6 or 8 inches snow; some of the roads were drifted, and it was quite cold Sunday and Sunday night, with signs for pleasanter Tuesday afternoon. We have had about 30 inches of snow so far this winter.

Wednesday morning early it began snowing again and feel to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

Commissioners' Appointments.

The County Commissioners have made the following appointments, which will prove generally satisfactory: Clerk, Robt. F. Hunter; physician for the prison, Dr. J. L. Seibert; attorney, D. F. Fortney, esq. All efficient and of good standing.

Well Done.

The Millheim *Journal* says Alfred Krape and Jacob Lee, of Centre Hall, have just finished drilling a well on the farm of Adam Bartges. They struck water at a depth of 90 feet. The well has a capacity of over 600 barrels of water a day.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

THE POOR HOUSE.

The Question Being Carefully Considered By the Taxpayers.

The question of the county poor house to be voted upon at the coming election in February, is receiving careful consideration from the taxpayer and voter whose interests it will affect in having the question carry.

The prevailing sentiment does not seem to be in favor of the poor house, and those familiar with sentiment of the various districts in the county, say it will be snowed under with a sure and safe majority. On the other side of the county where the question will be strongly supported, there are several townships where the taxes levied for charitable purposes are very light and they will not take to the idea of having it increased. Across the mountain in Spring township, the poor tax is very heavy, and the overseers have many dependents, and along with Bellefonte, Philipsburg and Snow Shoe, will poll almost a unanimous vote in its favor.

A Sleighride with Extras.

Frank Bowersox of Rock Springs, who will undertake to do any thing, even to driving two unbroken colts in a sleigh, had an amusing experience week before last. He hooked up his colts to enjoy the sleighing, and for a short distance all went O. K., when all of a sudden one of the colts took a scare and put his hind legs outside the traces, save when the heels went skyward; the other filly took the infection and the team started to run; a sudden turn, and they struck a snowbank, upsetting the sleigh, spilling Frank out head over monkey into the beautiful snow, Frank held the lines in his grip which caused the jolly fillies to take a sort of ring-around-a-rosy route, dragging the driver along, who at times was on his back, then on his belly, then under the sleigh and on top again. Thus Frank and the colts enjoyed themselves for a little spell, when suddenly the sleigh righted itself and he got his colts under control. Gel Frank, sell wor awer emol 'gspas? mer wotte just mer het an stick ewek steh kenne, fer uns emol sot zu loche.

Gave the Pastor a Visit.

Tuesday evening amid the jingling of sleigh bells we heard sweet strains of song from several large sleds as they passed our sanctum, all snugly packed with ladies and gentlemen to the number of about 30. We soon learned it was a sleighing party of members of the Spring Mills Lutheran church, who came hither to pay their respects to their pastor's family, Rev. and Mrs. Rearich, giving them an enjoyable surprise, and spent a few hours pleasantly at the parsonage, where the reverend and his estimable lady did all in their power to make their unexpected but welcome visitors feel happy and perfectly at home. And in this they succeeded, for the party returned feeling glad they were here, and had a most delightful sleigh-ride to boot.

Odd Fellows' Sleighing Party.

A large number of Odd Fellows with their ladies of Centre Hall lodge, made up a sleighing party and hied to the hospitable residence of their venerable brother, Henry Sankey, near Sprucetown, where they met with the kindliest welcome, last Tuesday even'g.

It was the 20 anniversary of this lodge and Mr. Sankey was the first Noble Gr., hence it was a fitting honor to Mr. Sankey to show him the great respect in choosing his mansion for the event. The party were put face to face with good things prepared by the Sankey family. All was cheer and a royal good time spent, combined with pleasure afforded by its having been a delightful evening for sleigh-riding.

Amusing Mistakes.

Several amusing mistakes appear on the registry lists as returned to the county commissoners a few days ago by the assessor, says a neighbor exchange. One assessor returned the "oriental" for the original registry list; another reports the occupation of a man being an "infadel" for invalid, a third wanted pay for setting up the cowbooses" for the election booths. In Lycoming county some of the assessors reported several persons as dying with "ammonia" instead of pneumonia.—Ex.

Getting His Sight Again.

We are glad to learn that Wash M'-Williams, of Ferguson, of whose misfortune to his eyes, from a spall, we made mention a few weeks ago, is receiving a glimmer of sight to his remaining eye which was blinded for several weeks. He is still in Philadelphia under treatment.

Smaller Than Bacteria.

Bacteria are so small that it takes 100,000 placed lengthwise to measure an inch. The soul of a man who has taken a newspaper a number of years without paying for it, not even with thanks or apologies, is a million times smaller than one of thoes death dealing insects.

—Big stock of Winter Goods to be still reduced from their low prices, for thirty days only, by Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, preparatory to taking inventory of stock in February. It will be for only a short time that these low prices on goods can be had.

FOSTER'S BULLETIN.

He Gives us Warm Weather and Coming Snowfall.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 14th to 18th, and of the next, from Japan by way of Behring sea, will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the western mountain country by close of 19th, the Missouri valley and western Texas 20th, Mississippi valley, eastern Texas and upper lakes 21st, Ohio valley, lower lakes and east gulf states 22d, and the eastern states 23rd. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about 18th, the great central valleys 20th, and the eastern states 22d. The cool wave will cross the western mountain country about 21st, the great central valleys 23rd and eastern states 25th. This disturbance will largely increase the rainfall of this month, a considerable portion of which, in the northern states, will be snow. The cold wave will be most severe in the eastern states, and snows may be expected in the far west about 20th, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys 22d, Ohio valley 23d, and New England 24th. The month will close with cold weather in eastern states and rising temperature in the west.

FIVE BROTHERS FROM THE WEST.

The Stover Family Hold a Reunion at Fiedler.

The Aaronsburg correspondent of the Millheim *Journal* says: Israel, John, Jacob, Jefferson and James Stover, five brothers who reside in the state of Michigan, are at present visiting their friends in this place. These gentlemen are brothers of our townsman, Geo. M. Stover, and of Jackson and Daniel Stover, of near Fiedler, and of Mrs. Enoch Kreamer, of near Aaronsburg. Their father, the late Andrew Stover, lived at Pine Creek, south of town. Since his death the family have separated, the mother at present residing with her son Jackson, being past 81 years of age. Her health is not very good, in consequence of which the western sons are paying their aged mother a visit.

On last Saturday a week, the family held a reunion at the home of Jackson Stover at Fiedler. There were present nine brothers and one sister, besides a large number of other friends.

A Cold Bath.

Our jovial friend, Titus Gramley, of the Spring Mills creamery, had a cold bath on Monday. While engaged sawing ice on a pond, a piece of ice on which he stood, tilted up and let Tite down into the water as slick as if greased with butter from his creamery. He dashed and splashed, and every chunk of ice he grabbed just backed away from him, but he made a landing at last, and cut a straight coat tail for the creamery with his clothing frozen, for it was mighty cold. Dry duds were soon brought to him, and he does not feel any the worse for his Russian bath, as yet.

He was Tite when he fell in, but not "tight" when he got out.

Frozen Oranges.

Dispatches indicate that the cold wave has been very destructive to the oranges and vegetable crops in Florida. No section of the State escaped. Oranges on the trees are frozen solid, and it is said that there is now not a sound box of oranges in the State. Peas, tomatoes and other vegetables are ruined. Dispatches from the east coat say that pineapple crop is ruined. It is estimated that there were 2,500,000 boxes of oranges on the trees, and that 2,000,000 of them are a total loss. Young orange groves are reported ruined. Old trees may pull though. The freeze is more disastrous than the memorable one of 1886.

Say It is a Success.

The Bellefonte school board has passed resolutions commending the working of the new free taxt book law. It is claimed that the attendance is larger and more regular and that more progress is made by the scholars. The board claims that many children now attend school, because they have books, who seldom went before and that there is a marked improvement in scholarship.

Liquor Licences in Clearfied County.

Judge Gordon Saturday evening handed down the list of liquor licenses granted in Clearfied county. Out of 159 applications 95 were granted, 31 refused and the others were held over. The application of the Hotel De Haywood, of Clearfield, which was considered to be in doubt, was granted.

Got Two Years.

James McKenzie in the Clinton county court plead guilty of highway robbery, and was sentenced to two years in the western penitentiary. He is the man who knocked down and robbed Charles Boyer, of Julian Furnace, this county, at Lock Haven, last fall.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

—Don't shiver; get one of those good storm coats at Lewin's, Bellefonte, and be comfortable. Low price.

EIGHT THOUSAND APPLICATIONS.

That is the Number That Governor Hastings has Received.

Governor Hastings left his home at Bellefonte last Saturday with a decided look of relief upon his face, and well he might, for it is safe to say that no Governor-elect in the many years gone by has been kept so constantly busy with the answering of letters and the receiving of calls from office-seekers or attending the many social affairs that have been given at home and abroad in his honor.

During the last two months Governor Hastings received over 8,000 applications for office. Though the Governor has only twenty-two places on his staff at his disposal, yet for these positions alone he has over 300 applications. Factory Inspector was a great eye-sore in the sight of Our Dan. For this position about 400 hungry, clamoring Republicans were anxious to sacrifice themselves before the altar of his shrine, and his appointment will make a small army of disappointed ones.

An interesting incident in connection with the honors conferred relates to the young colored maid who is a great favorite in the Hastings family and will continue as Mrs. Hastings' maid in the executive mansion at Harrisburg.

Fire Insurance Election.

The annual election 12 directors for the Farmers' Mut. Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., was held on Monday at the hotel in this place. The attendance was larger than usual. The annual report makes one of the best and most encouraging exhibits for the company and its management.

The following is a list of the directors chosen for the ensuing year:

Samuel Gramley and Daniel Brungart, of Miles; Maj. J. B. Fisher and H. B. Herring, of Gregg; Jacob Bottorf, of College; Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall; W. Frd. Reynolds, of Bellefonte; J. G. Bailey and H. C. Campbell, of Ferguson; Frank. McFarlane, of Harris; J. H. Musser, of Haines; and Jas. C. Smith, of Millheim.

The board organized by electing the following officers:

President: Fred. Kurtz.
Vice Pres't: H. B. Herring.
Treasurer: James C. Boal.
Secretary: D. F. Luce.

Melchoir Bierly.

Melchoir Bierly, an old and highly respected citizen of Rebersburg, died on Wednesday morning, Jan. 9, of old age and general weakness. He had passed the three score and ten by 9 years, 4 months and 19 days. He was a blacksmith by trade and kept forging away at the anvil until he was about 77 years of age. It is said that he shod a horse for Col. J. P. Coburn for fourteen consecutive years, and in that time but one shoe was set by another blacksmith.

He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his death. His remains were interred in the Union Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Rearick, of Centre Hall. A large concourse of people attended the funeral.

Must Work Themselves.

The chief clerks of the senate and house of representatives have issued orders that employes of the legislature will not be allowed to draw their pay unless they earn it. It has been a custom for years among some politicians to secure a position in the legislature which pays five or six dollars a day and hire somebody else to do the work for less than half the regular salary. This the chief clerks say must stop and if these appointees fail to do the work themselves their places will be declared vacant and others appointed in their places who will do the work personally.

Pennsylvania's Debt.

Pennsylvania, considering its resources, has only a nominal debt, amounting to $6,841,150. Of this sum much the greater part, or $6,364,150, is not due until the year of 1912. The remaining $500,000 is not due until 1922. It can all be paid by operations of the sinking fund. The payments into this fund last year amounted to $979, 291.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

The jury in the case against Amasa Winchester, charged with murdering William Reeder, on September 5 last at Lock Haven, while in a drunken fight Friday evening rendered a verdict of manslaughter. At the time of the killing Winchester also stabbed Joseph Moore, but not fatally.

It's a Bright Weekly.

The Centre Hall Reporter last week enters its sixty-eight volume. For thirty-five years it has been edited by Fred Kurtz. The Reporter's success in the past and its bright prospects for the future has been owing to the ability with which that journal has been managed and to the influence for good it has exerted upon the questions it discussed.—Clinton *Democrt.*

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

TRIAL LIST.

Cases to be Tried at the Second Week of Court.

The following is the list of cases to be tried at the second week of court, commencing on Monday, Feb. 4:

Thomas L. Waple vs. Philipsburg boro.

Rishel & Ocker vs. American Insurance Co.

Catharine Reagan vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.

Hugh Ward vs. J. T. Lucas.

Patrick Ward vs. J. T. Lucas.

Robert Jenkinson vs. J. S. McCargar.

J. Blumenthal vs. L. B. Frank.

Joseph Nitter & Co. vs. L. B. Frank.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co. vs. L. B. Frank.

Hall, Smoyer, Glase & Co. vs. L. B. Frank.

Geo. W. Campbell vs. W. F. Rockey.

Ambrose McMullen Exrs. vs. Cyrus Gordon et al.

J. A. Lukens vs. Owen Jones.

Beech Valley Coal Co. vs. William Resides et al.

Ellen Fisher vs. Central Railroad of Penna.

J. P. Weber vs. Simon Harper, exr.

Lucretia Peters vs. P. R. R. Co.

Geo. N. Hill vs. Cato Mining Co.

Henry Crosby vs. Cato Mining Co.

Jere Sharer vs. Agricultural Insurance Co.

Martha Oswalt vs. Hartford Insurance Co.

Wm. L. McDowell vs. G. S. Flegal.

E. E. Brown & Co. vs. H. E. Jenkins et al.

A. A. Shunway vs. L. B. Frank.

Emily Alexander vs. George M. Boal, admr.

Daniel Hess vs. George M. Boal, admr.

Items Gathered all Around.

B. S. Winkleman, a highly esteemed citizen of near Nittany Hall, died of consumption on 23 Dec., aged 60 years. He leaves four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss.

The county auditors have been busy the past two weeks going over the county finances for 1894, and found no difficulty thus far with the accounts especially in the commissioners office where affairs have been run thoroughly straight.

Judge Love held his first argument court in Huntingdon on Tuesday of last week, and left a favorable impression.

Origen Atwood, as tipstaff, Simeon Haupt, as court messenger and Col. Dunham as grand jury guard, have been retained by Judge Love for the Centre county court. Steele Hunter as court crier in place of John Dunlap, and Thomas McCafferty as tip-staff in place of Martin Morrison, are among the appointees also.

Dentist Fred Gutelius, who went to Washington, D. C., about a year ago to locate, has returned to his former home at Millheim again.

Letter from Michigan by a Former Centre Countian.

Mr. Fr. Fleisher, formerly of this valley, writes us a letter, dated Hinchman, Mich., Jan. 12, as follows:

Mr. F. Kurtz, Centre Hall, Pa.:—A few lines from here may not come amiss; we have good sleighing; it is pretty cold now, at our place it was 14 below zero, which is the coldest for several years. Should the fruit crop fail it would make pretty hard times.

Times seem to be pretty good, people are getting ready to build houses and barns, and money is plenty, no potato bugs are out yet. Old Mr. John Sunday is on the sick list and also John Stemm. A. K. Stemm is getting along finely! Jacob Kephart from St. Jo and John Sunday are looking after matters of the new county buildings at St. Jo the new county seat, to be put up this coming summer. St. Jo is on a boom, boats are running all winter which gives much freight to the railroads. This is all at present for the old, reliable "Centre Reporter".

Yours truly, F. FLEISHER.

Trout Fry.

The State Fish Commission is receiving applications for trout fry for liberation in the trout streams of the commonwealth. The distribution will begin the latter part of March and continue through April, May and June. Persons desiring fry must have their applications endorsed by the state senator or representative from their district.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mr. Landis, an old resident of near Potter's Mills, was found dead in his bed on last Monday morning. His daughter had gone to his room to call him, and was astonished to find his spirit had fled. His age was 82 years. Funeral on Friday morning, Rev. Rarick officiating.

Big Claims.

The Clearfield county commissioners paid claims amounting to $3,600 sheep killed by dogs last year. Several claims remain unsetteled as there is no money on hand with which to pay them.

—For the purpose of closing out our entire stock of Winter Goods we offer an extraordinary reduction sale to last for thirty days only. Prices are still further reduced.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

THE HUMAN EAR.

A Notable Lecture on the Sense of Hearing by Dr. Hartman.

During the course of one of Dr. Hartman's latest lectures at the Surgical Hotel, he said: "Good hearing is essential to health and safety. A continual roaring, cracking and buzzing in the head, which is always produced by partial loss of hearing, is a constant nervous irritation which will gradually undermine the strength. Besides this, even a slight loss of hearing renders any one more liable to accident, many persons being killed every year because of partial deafness. Many people think that a gradual loss of the sense of hearing is inevitable, and that every one must submit to it sooner or later. Hence they make no attempt to find a cure. This is a great mistake. Loss of hearing, either in the old or young people, is nearly always due to chronic catarrh of the head or middle ear.

Catarrhal deafness is due to catarrh of the throat passing up through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear. The catarrh in rare cases originates in and remains confined to the middle ear. The symptoms are: Roaring, cracking, buzzing in the ear, with gradually increasing difficulty in hearing. If not cured the hearing will be entirely destroyed. When the case has not already gone too far before the treatment is begun Pe-ru-na will cure every case. It is only after catarrh has destroyed portions of the middle ear that Pe-ru-na fails to cure. All such cases should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for further advice.

A book on la grippe, coughs, colds, catarrh, etc., will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

An Unlucky Number's Origin.

Many people are not familiar with the origin of the superstition of the number 13. It is supposed to have orginated when Christ sat down with the twelve apostles, to feast, he being the thirteenth, and afterwards crucified. Since then it is supposed by superstitious people that thirteen is an unlucky number.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Beginning Saturday, **Dec. 8th**.....

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .

Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.

A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.

Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :

Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
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